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Education in Alberta:

FACTS AND FIGURES

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Legend

The following abbreviations are used in this publication:

AADAC	Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission
ABS	Alberta Bureau of Statistics
ACS	Alberta Correspondence School
AFS	Audited Financial Statements
ATA	Alberta Teachers' Association
ASTA	Alberta School Trustees' Association
CMEC	Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ECS	Early Childhood Services
ESL	English as a Second Language
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
PTR	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
PCSR	Pupil-Certificated Staff Ratio
SFPF	School Foundation Program Fund
AVC	Alberta Vocational Centre
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

Highlights

CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

- Alberta's population continues to increase but at a slower growth rate. The slower growth is due to declining birth rates - from an average of 2.4 children per woman 15 to 45 in 1971 to 1.9 in 1986, and is expected to decline to 1.75 by 2001.

- Alberta's population is aging. It is projected that the 45 and over population in Alberta will increase from 25 per cent in 1986 to 34 per cent of the total population by 2001.

- The percentage of young persons aged 0 - 19 in the total Alberta population is decreasing. It is projected to decrease from 31.5 per cent in 1986 of the total provincial population to 23.1 per cent by 2016.

- More Albertans are living in urban centers than before. By 2001, 86.2 per cent of Alberta's population will reside in urban areas as compared to 79.4 per cent in 1986, and 73.5 per cent in 1971.

- Two-parent families continue to be the majority, 88.2 per cent in 1982. However, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of lone-parent families rising from 6 per cent in 1961 to 9 per cent to 1981, and 11.8 per cent by 1986. In addition, 82.3 per cent of lone-parent families are headed by women.

- There is an increase in the number of divorces in Alberta. As well, the number of marriages has increased, but has declined in recent years. An increasing proportion of marriages involve individuals who have been divorced.

- The number of out-of-wedlock births in Alberta is increasing. The out-of-wedlock births represented 18 per cent of all births in Alberta in 1986, as compared to 10 per cent in 1976. Teen pregnancies are 37 per cent higher than the national average.

- The number of offences committed by young persons aged 12-17 years, and charged under the Young Offenders Act is increasing. Most are charged with residential break-ins and thefts under $1,000.

- The forecast for the Alberta economy is for 2 per cent growth. However, high interest rates will decrease economic activity and slow growth. Alberta's 1986 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) was at the lowest point in 15 years. In 1987, Alberta's economy recovered from the economic slowdown of 1986 and grew by 4.4 per cent.

- Alberta has the highest labour force participation rate in Canada. Alberta's women are the most active in the labour force in Canada rising from 57.1 per cent in 1980 to 63.9 per cent in 1988.

Highlights

- As the economy recovers, even slowly, unemployment is expected to decline from the 8.1 per cent recorded in July 1988. However, youth will continue to have a 4 to 5 percentage points higher rate of unemployment.

EDUCATIONAL INPUTS/RESOURCES

- ECS (Early Childhood Services) enrollment in Alberta's public and separate schools has increased steadily since 1973-74. In 1988-89, 33,773 children were enrolled, an increase of 5.2 per cent from 1987-88. This growth is partly due to greater participation in pre-school programs, and partly to an increase in the number of four- and five-year-olds in Alberta's population.

- In 1988-89, 430,725 students were enrolled in public and separate elementary /secondary schools, an increase of 1.6 per cent from 1987-88. Enrollment in Grades 1-9 increased, while Grades 10-12 enrollment declined slightly.

- Private school enrollment and the number of operating private schools have more than doubled since 1978-79. There were 134 private schools with 13,430 students in 1988-89, as compared to 60 schools and 5,508 students in 1978-79.

- The number of students registered in Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) courses has doubled since 1965-66, from 14,934 students in 1965-66 to 30,380 students in 1988-89. Over 90 per cent of the total ACS student registration was at the senior high level.

- French minority language education enrollment has increased since 1983-84. In 1988-89, 2,307 students were enrolled in French minority language programs, ECS to Grade 12. This represents an increase of 10.3 per cent from 1987-88, and 118.5 per cent from 1983-84.

- Participation in second language education has been rising steadily. In 1988-89, 26,038 students were enrolled in French Immersion Programs, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1987-88. Between 1987-88 and 1988-89, enrollment in second language courses in Alberta's senior high schools increased by 5.1 per cent, and enrollment in English as a Second Language (ESL) programs increased by 26.9 per cent. Various bilingual programs have also shown enrollment increases.

- In 1988-89, 36,727 students were enrolled in special education programs in Alberta's public and separate schools, representing 9.7 per cent of the provincial school population in Grades 1-12 receiving special education programs and services.

Highlights

- The number of teachers (certificated teaching as well as certificated non-teaching administrative staff) in Alberta peaked at 27,306 in 1985-86. Since that year, their numbers have remained relatively stable. In 1988-89, Alberta teachers totalled 27,232, 96 more than the previous year. Since 1980, average teacher salaries, adjusted for inflation, have risen 8.2 per cent.

- In 1988-89, there were 20.7 students per certificated classroom teacher, based on actual classroom teaching time.

- In 1988-89, the total provincial grants for elementary and secondary education were $1.39 billion. This represents an estimated 12.3 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure for the province.

- In 1988-89, total school board operating expenditure was $2.1 billion, an increase of 3.9 per cent over 1987-88. School board operating expenditure per full-time equivalent (FTE) student was $4,773, an increase of 1.7 per cent over 1987-88.

- Over 80 per cent of the students achieved an acceptable level of performance in Grade 3 Social Studies, Grade 6 English language Arts, and Grade 9 Mathematics Achievement Tests.

- The provincial average marks for diploma subjects have increased for high school students in Alberta. In 1983-84, the provincial average of marks for diploma subjects ranged from 60.3 per cent to 65.7 per cent for males, and 62.3 per cent to 65.6 per cent for females. In 1987-88, the average marks for males ranged from 60.4 per cent to 68.1 per cent, and for females, from 63.7 per cent to 71.8 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES/RESULTS

- Between 1981-82 and 1988-89, the total number of students eligible for the Rutherford scholarship in all three grades (10, 11 and 12) increased by 67.3 per cent from 1,531 to 2,562. The total value of the number of awards increased from $3.4 million to $4.9 million, an increase of approximately 45 per cent.

- Between 1978-79 and 1988-89, the participation rate of 14 to 19 year olds in Alberta's public, separate and private school system increased from 56.3 per cent to 62.6 per cent. Participation rate is the total enrollment of 14 to 19 year olds as a proportion of all 14 to 19 year olds in the population.

Highlights

- Well over half (57.9 per cent) of the recent Alberta high school graduates surveyed had continued their education full-time in a post-secondary institution. Another 4 per cent of the graduates entered post-secondary institutions on apart-time basis and 10.4 per cent had returned to high school..

- Among the graduates surveyed who continued their education full-time in post-secondary institutions, 44.9 per cent were attending universities, 39.3 per cent were in colleges (including technical institutions), 7.2 per cent were in other types of Alberta schools, and 8.6 per cent were attending post-secondary institutions outside the province.

- Over half of recent Alberta high school graduates surveyed rated the quality of their high school education as good and said it had provided them with useful skills and knowledge for making decisions about their immediate future.

- About 47 per cent of Albertans surveyed believed that Alberta high schools were doing a good job of providing a balanced program. One third believed only a fair or poor job was being done.

- Among the 49 per cent of the respondents who felt they could assess education in Alberta with available information, three-in-five (61 per cent) were satisfied with the quality of education in Alberta.

- Based on a list of characteristics of good schools, the respondents rated schools favourably on characteristics which directly related to the students, and somewhat less favourably on areas involving parents in school activities and plans for improvements.

Foreword

Education in Alberta:Facts and Figures 1989 is intended to present an overview of the educational system in Alberta. This publication contains tables, charts and narratives about data on student enrollments, school finance, teachers, and graduates.

The publication is organized into three parts:

1. Context of Education;
2. Educational Inputs/Resources; and
3. Educational Outcomes/Results.

Context of Education examines, among others, the demographic and social environments within which education takes place. Educational *inputs* include the human and fiscal resources available to the education system; and *outcomes* or *results* are the consequences of schooling on students, and include indicators such as student achievement and participation rates.

The organization of this year's information into these three parts reflects an attempt by Alberta Education to develop a meaningful framework for organizing information about education in the province. This is being presented as a starting point for generating discussion and ideas about how best we should organize our information. For further information about the framework used to organize information, see Alberta Education's *Educational Quality Indicators: Framework for Action 1989.*

In this second edition of *Facts and Figures*, information is presented for the school year 1988-89. Reference to the 1987-88 school year and some historical data is made. Because the first (1988) edition of *Facts and Figures* presented much historical data, this second edition has fewer references to historical data. Instead, the appendix has been expanded to provide complete historical data (where available) for all the sections presented in this edition of *Facts and Figures*.

Education in Alberta: Facts and Figures 1989 was prepared by the Planning and Policy Secretariat, under the supervision of Henry Codjoe and Rosanna Shih with research assistance provided by Pat Cox and Nancy Leung. Special thanks is extended to staff of the following Alberta Education Branches: Finance and Support Services, School Business Administration, Language Services, Student Evaluation and Records, Teacher Certification, Information Services, Communications, Library Services, and the Alberta Correspondence School.

Also, thanks to the Alberta School Trustees' Association, the Alberta Teachers' Association, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics, and the Department of Advanced Education for their valuable assistance.

We encourage feedback on this publication. An "Evaluation Form" is provided at the back for you to submit your response and comments. Further information is available from the Planning and Policy Secretariat.

A summary of these statistics is also available in a pocket-sized folder, *Education in Alberta: Basic Statistics 1989.*

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1.1 Our Education System

In Alberta, responsibility for education is shared between the provincial government through the Department of Education, and local school boards. In 1988-89, there were 143 active school boards with 1,238 school trustees in the province.

In 1988-89, there were a total of 1,524 public and separate schools in the province, of which 23.9 per cent were in Counties (79,877 ECS to Grade 12 students), 21.1 per cent were in School Divisions (69,934 students), 36.6 per cent were in Public School Districts (218,590 students), and 16.5 per cent were in Roman Catholic School Districts (85,797 students). The remaining 1.8 per cent were Consolidated Schools, Regional Schools, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts and the Department of National Defense (10,300 students). As of September 1988-89, the total student enrollment (ECS to Grades 12) for all public and separate schools in the province was 464,498.

There were 134 private schools in Alberta in 1988-89 with total student enrollment (ECS to Grade 12) of 20,768.

Alberta Education also provides educational programs for Albertans whose educational needs are not met through classroom instruction. The Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) delivers correspondence courses for Grades 1 to 12 in the Alberta curriculum, as well as preparatory courses designed for adult students.

Alberta Education assists school jurisdictions to offer adult basic education programs. Under the School Extension Program, school jurisdictions may offer adult upgrading courses at the grades 1-9 level and high school credit courses for adult students.

Table 1.1
Profile of Public and Separate Elementary-Secondary Education, 1988-89

Type of School Jurisdiction	No. of School Jurisdictions	Schools	FTE Classroom Staff[1]	FTE School Personnel[2]	School Enrollment ECS	School Enrollment Grades 1-12	School Enrollment Total
Counties	30	365	3982.50	4717.89	3,352	76,525	79,877
School Divisions	31	321	3448.10	4037.73	4,277	65,657	69,934
Public Sch. Dist.	28	558	9883.16	12030.28	17,701	200,889	218,590
RCSSD[3]	44	252	3779.78	4612.83	7,497	78,300	85,797
Others[4]	10	28	513.57	619.74	946	9,354	10,300
Total	**143**	**1,524**	**21607.11**	**26018.47**	**33,773**	**430,725**	**464,498**

Notes: 1. Excludes relieving, substitute and intern teachers.
2. All certificated staff, classroom teaching staff as well as administrative staff.
3. RCSSD - Roman Catholic Separate School Districts.
4. Others include Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Consolidates and Regional Districts and Department of National Defense.

Source: Alberta Education.

1.2 Demographic Indicators

Though demographic trends are not subject to rapid and dramatic fluctuations, it is important to recognize those changes which are likely to have long-term implications for Alberta's schools. This section highlights a number of important demographic developments which are likely to affect education in the province.

Population Growth

Over the past thirty years, Alberta's population grew by 1.26 million people, to reach 2.38 million in 1986. The provincial population is expected to grow to 3.28 million by 2016 (Series 5 - medium growth). Alberta's population growth has fluctuated from less than 1 percent in the mid-sixties to a record of 4.5 per cent in 1981. From 1986 to 2016, population growth will average 1.1 per cent (medium series projection). The size and composition of Alberta's population are determined by fertility and mortality rates and patterns of net migration into the province.

Fertility and Mortality Rates

The baby-boom generation (or individuals born from 1947 to 1966), was the result of record birth rates. Fertility rates have declined significantly since 1961. In recent years the rate has declined more slowly, but is projected to continue to decline. The baby-boom generation, during the next few years, will move beyond the peak childbearing years. With relatively fewer women in their childbearing years, combined with low fertility levels, the number of births is projected to taper off. At the same time, the overall population will age. Since 1961, the median age in Alberta has increased by 4 years. The aging will increase the number of deaths in future years. Deaths per 1000 population are projected to rise from 5.7 in 1986 to about 7.0 in 2016 (medium series).

Net Migration

Alberta's international and interprovincial migration have experienced dramatic fluctuations. Annual net migration into the province peaked in 1980-81 with 68,300. Migratory movements between provinces are influenced in both the short and long term by economic factors. In 1986, Alberta experienced a net loss of 39,000 people. It is projected that Alberta will experience a net migration inflow rather than outflow over the next twenty years.

Age Distribution of Provincial Population

Alberta's population will increase, but the age distribution of the population will change considerably in the years to come. Most notable will be the shrinking proportion of those younger than age 45, a projected drop from 75% of the population in 1986 to only 58% by the year 2016 (medium series projection). The 0 to19 age group, which has the most significant implications for enrollments in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, is expected to decrease from 31.5 per cent in 1986 of the total provincial population to 23.1 per cent by 2016.

Rural/Urban Population Distribution

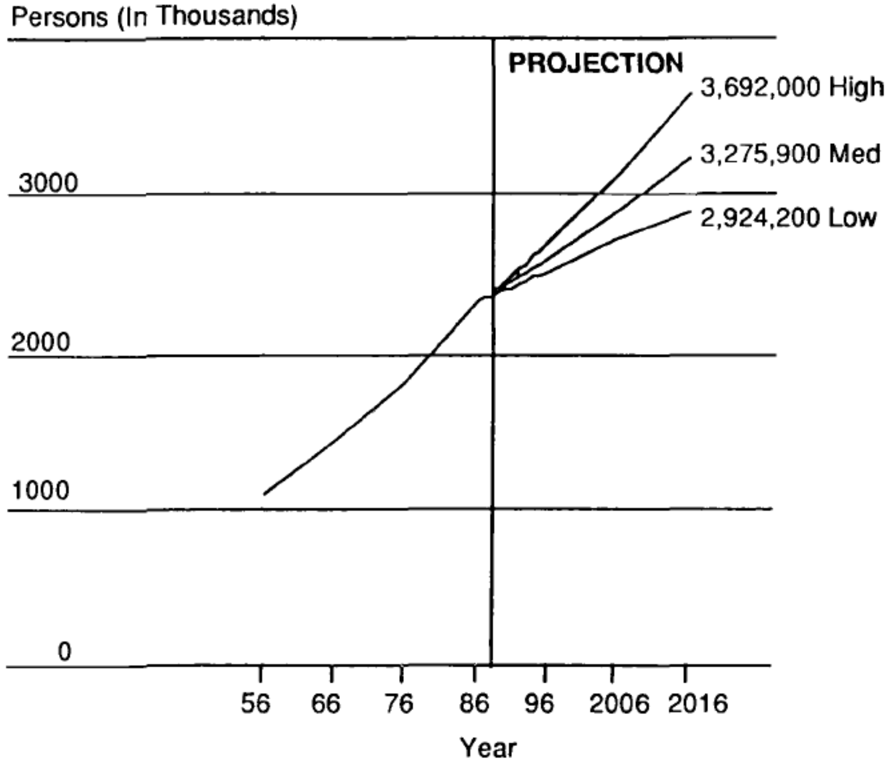
The transition of Alberta's population from rural to urban was substantially accomplished by 1980. In 1951, persons living in urban places of 1,000 or more people accounted for less than half of the provincial population. By 1980, however, it was estimated that about 77 per cent of Alberta's people lived in urban centres. By 2001, urban populations are projected to increase further to 86 per cent.

Student Mobility

Of the 2,133,865 Albertans 5 years of age and over living in Alberta in June 1986:

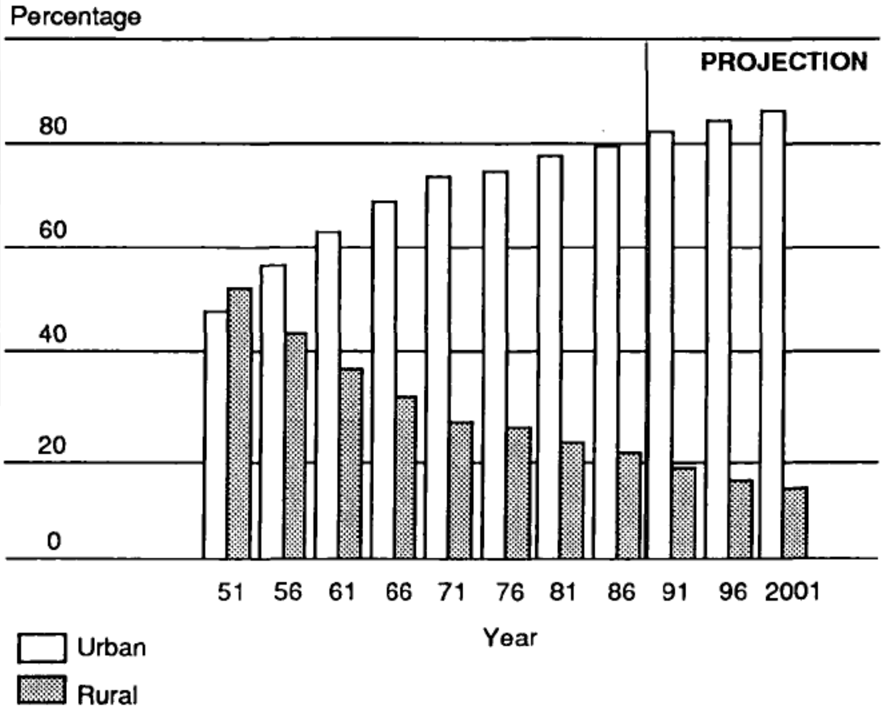
- 48.7 per cent did not move between 1981 and 1986,
- 27.6 per cent moved within the same area,
- 12.3 per cent moved from another part of Alberta,
- 8.3 per cent moved to Alberta from another province, and
- 2.6 per cent moved to Alberta from another country.

Figure 1.2.a
Alberta Population, 1956 to 2016
Lowest, Medium and Highest Growth



Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1.2.b
Urban/Rural Population Distribution,
Alberta, 1951 to 2001



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 13-4, page 94.
Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

1.3 Family and Social Structure

Families and Family Size

Although there has been an increase in the number of Albertans in families, (husband-wife with no children at home, husband-wife with children at home, and lone parent with children at home), the number of Albertans not in families has also increased in recent years. Between 1941 and 1986, the number of Albertans in families grew by an average of 4.1 per cent annually, increasing from 687,724 to 1,962,755. During the same period, the number of Albertans not in families grew by an average of 6 per cent per year, increasing from 108,445 to 403,700.

The number of lone-parent families headed by females (82.3 per cent in 1986) has increased at a much faster rate than that of husband-wife families. Lone parent families increased from 5.6 per cent or 17,141 in 1961, to 11.8 per cent of all families, or 72,860 in 1986. Husband-wife families declined from 92.4 per cent, or 282,350, to 88.2 per cent, or 543,465 during the same period.

In 1941, 73 per cent of husband/wife and lone parent families in Alberta had children at home, but by 1986, the proportion of families with children at home had fallen to 67.3 per cent. While the total number of families has increased, the proportion of families with children at home was at its lowest point in 1981.

These trends reflect a general decline in birth and fertility rates. From an average of 3.22 children per woman in 1951, the fertility rate, or the expected births per woman in Alberta, increased to 4.28 in 1956, but has since steadily declined to 1.9 births per woman in 1986. It is expected to decline to 1.75 children in 2001, and to 1.61 children by 2016.

Marriages and Divorces

Since 1971, there has been a steady increase in the number of divorces in Alberta. The number of marriages has declined since 1981. In 1971, 3,656 of Alberta's 318,062 married couples divorced. By 1986, divorces had increased by 156.7 per cent to 9,386. During the same period, marriages rose from 15,614 in 1971, to 21,781 in 1981, and declined to 18,896 in 1986. An increasing proportion of marriages involve individuals who have been divorced.

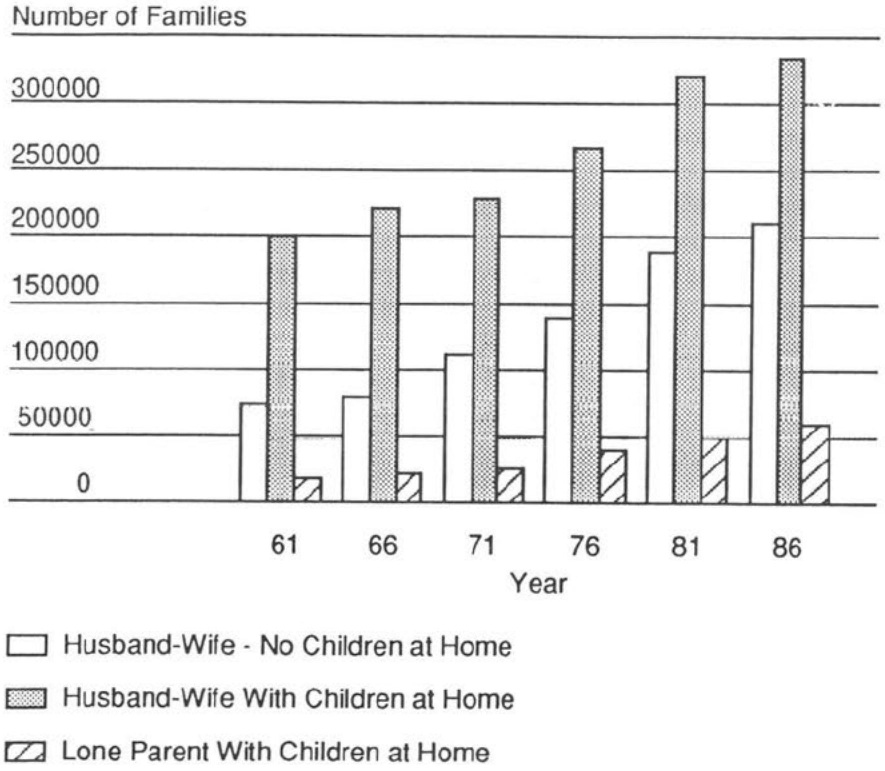
Out-of-Wedlock Births

The number of births to unmarried women aged 10 and over increased from 3,398 in 1976 to 7,969 in 1986, an increase of 134 per cent. Out-of-wedlock births represented 18 per cent of all births in Alberta in 1986, as compared to 10 per cent in 1976. Births to unmarried females as a percentage of all births is highest among females aged 10 to 19 years.

Family Income

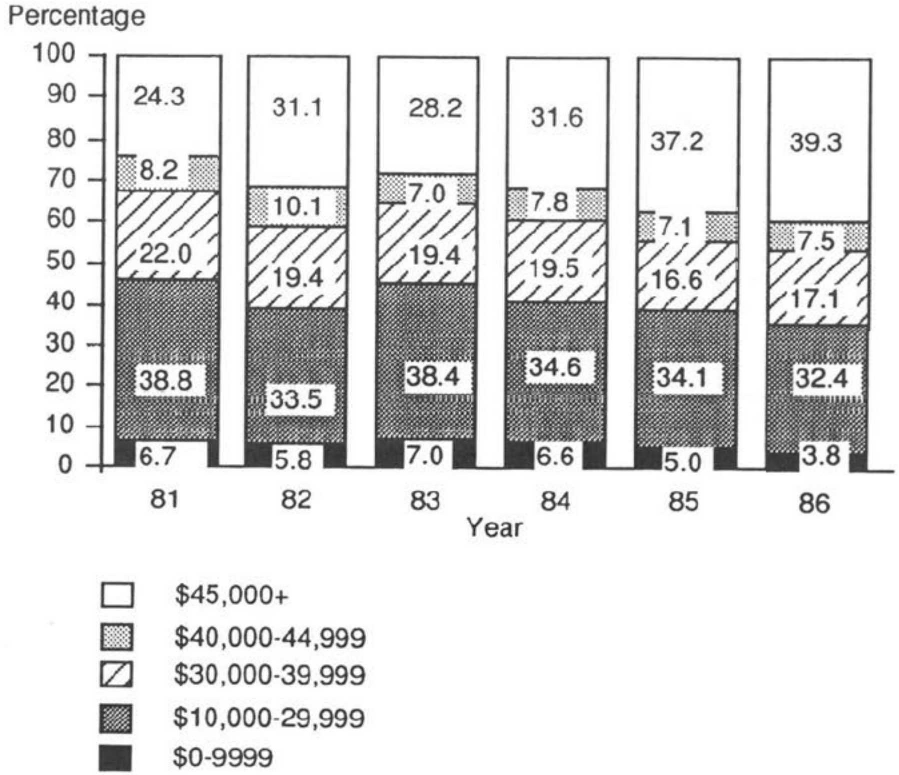
The percentage of Alberta families earning less than $10,000 declined slightly from 6.7 per cent in 1981 to 3.8 per cent in 1986. During the same period, the proportion of Alberta families earning more than $45,000 increased from 24.3 per cent to 39.3 per cent. While family incomes generally increased, the number of children from low income families increased as well. In 1981, the number of children under 16 years of age living in low income families was 69,670 or 11.7 per cent of all children. By 1986, the number of children in low income families increased to 93,640 or 15.6 per cent of all children.

Figure 1.3.a
Families in Alberta by Type,
1961 to 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 Census of Canada.

Figure 1.3.b
Percentage Distribution of Family Income in Alberta,
1981 to 1986



Note: Data for 1983 is for the Prairie Provinces.
Source: Statistics Canada.

1.4 Alberta's Youth

Teen Sexuality

A December 1988 report on AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and sexual attitudes of Canadian teens found that 31 per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls reported having had sexual intercourse, at least once by Grade 9. By Grade 11, the total rose to 49 per cent for boys, and 46 per cent for girls. In 1985, Alberta Community and Occupational Health reported that one in six Alberta teens was sexually active between the ages of 10 and 14, and 40 per cent to 50 per cent of Alberta teens between 14 to 18 were likely to be sexually active.

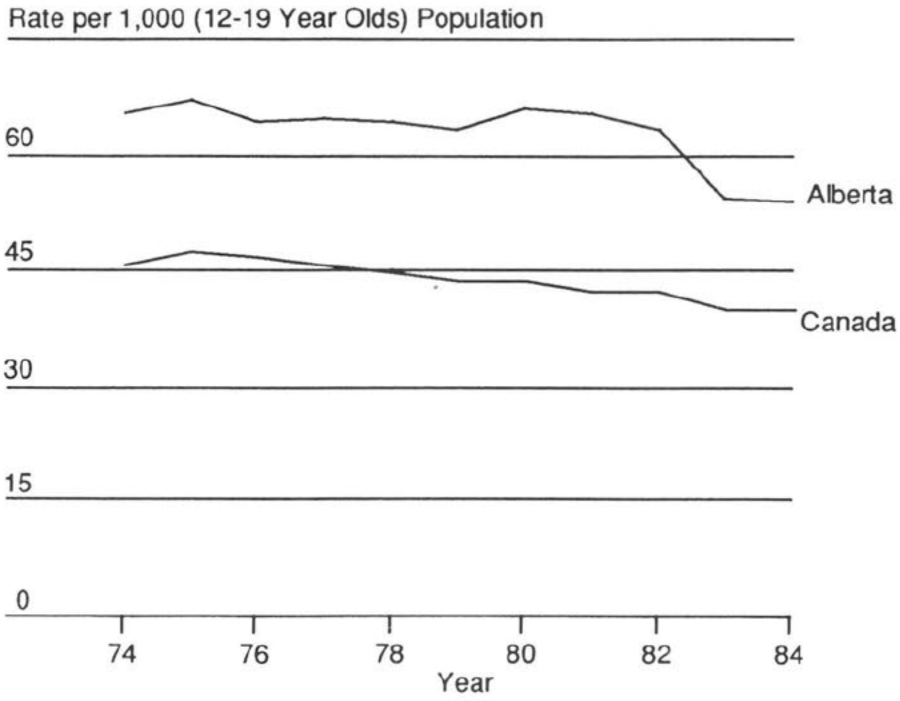
Teen Pregnancy

Alberta female teenagers are more likely to become pregnant than teens in most other Canadian provinces. An Alberta Community and Occupational Health study reports that between 1974 and 1984, the adolescent pregnancy rate (live births plus abortions) was significantly higher in Alberta than the rest of the country. Although from 1974 to 1984 the rate declined by 19.6 per cent in Alberta, and by 17.3 per cent across the country, the Alberta rate remained 36.8 per cent higher than the overall national rate.

Suicides

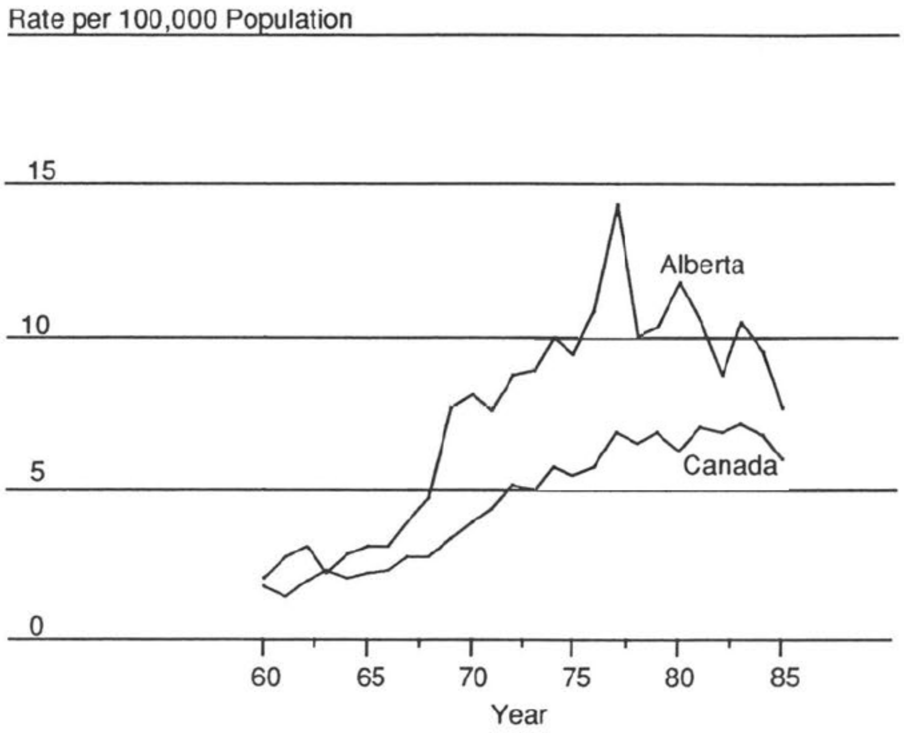
Suicide rates pertaining to the school-age population (10 to 19 years) in Alberta are among the highest in Canada. Between 1960 and 1985, the provincial suicide rate rose from 9.2 to 12.6 per 100,000 total population aged ten years and over. The national rate rose from 7.6 to 12.9 during the same period. In 1960, the suicide rate per 100,000 population for young Albertans aged 15 to 19 years was 4.2. Males have generally higher suicide rate than females in both 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups. In 1960 the suicide rate for Alberta males aged 15 to 19 years was 8.3 per 100,000 population, increasing to 22.9 in 1985. The suicide rate for males aged 10 to 14 decreased from 3.0 in 1961, to 2.3 in 1985.

Figure 1.4.a
Female Adolescent Pregnancy Rate, 12 to 19 Year Olds, Alberta and Canada, 1974-1984



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 16, page 96.
Source: Calgary Health Services. *In Trouble....A Way Out: A report of Pregnancy and Sexually-Transmitted Diseases in Alberta Teens. (May 1987.)*

Figure 1.4.b
Suicide Rates Per 100,000 10 to 19 Year Olds Population, Alberta, 1960 to 1985



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 16, page 96.
Source: Health and Welfare Canada. *Suicide in Canada: A Report of the National Task force on Suicide in Canada.*

1.4 Alberta's Youth (cont'd)

Young Offenders
Between 1985-86 and 1988-89, the number of young persons charged with Federal Statute Offences increased from 8,247 to 9,612, an increase of 16.5 per cent. In 1988-89, 70 per cent of the young persons charged were male between the ages of 14 to 17. Most are charged with residential break-ins and theft under $1,000. On April 1, 1985, the Young Offender Act raised the minimum age of a "young person" under the authority of the Act to 12 years from 7 years of age. The maximum age is 17 years.

Substance Use
Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) Prevention Program, Benchmark Surveys of Alberta 12 to 17 year olds show that: (1) the proportion who drink alcohol has declined from 55 per cent in 1981 to 43 per cent in 1987; (2) the proportion who smoke daily has remained relatively stable from 19.9 per cent in 1981 to 19.6 per cent in 1987; (3) the proportion who use marijuana has declined significantly from 25.1 per cent in 1981 to 12.9 per cent in 1986.

Figure 1.4.c
Substance Use: Alcohol, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1987

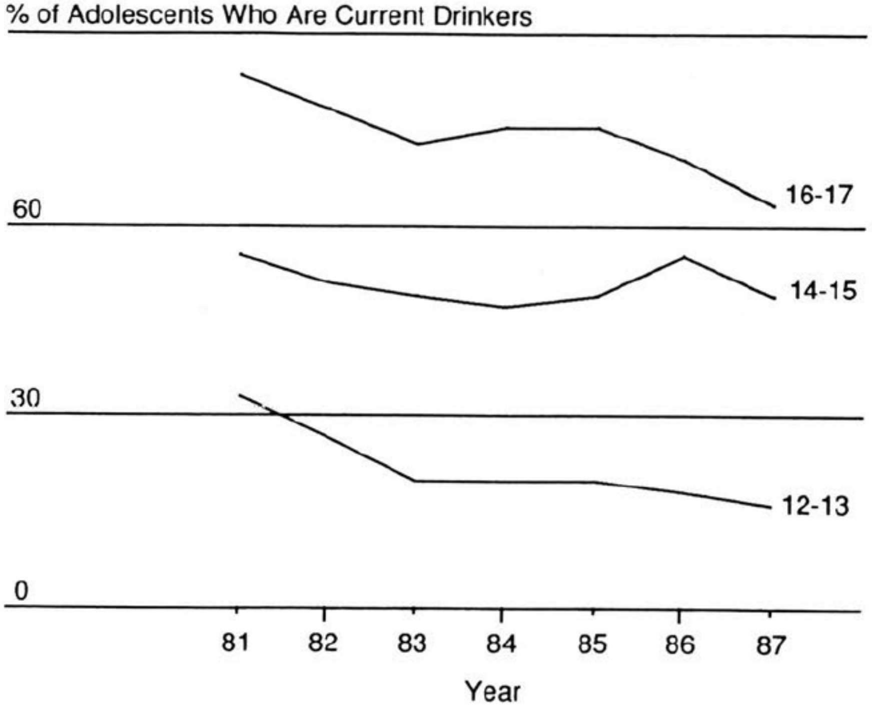


Figure 1.4.d
Substance Use: Cigarettes, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1987

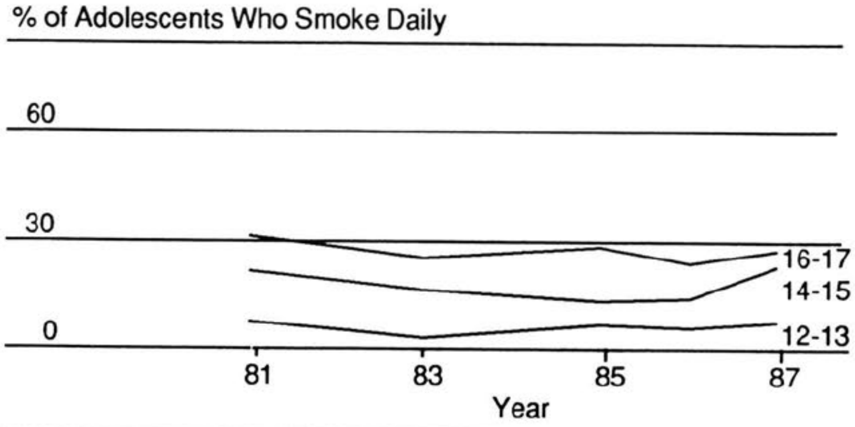
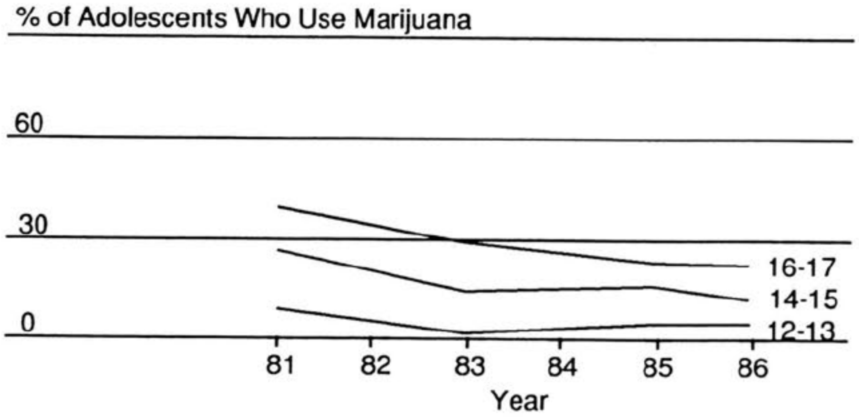


Figure 1.4.e
Substance Use: Marijuana, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1986



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 17, page 97.
Source: AADAC, Prevention Program, Benchmark Surveys.

1.5 Economy and Workforce

The forecast for the Alberta economy is a slow economic growth, averaging about 2 per cent within the next five years. Continuing high interest rates, however, could slow growth further. The economy of Alberta has changed considerably during the past 30 years, with the shift from the agricultural sector toward the service sector.

Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestric Product (GDP) is an indicator of overall economic performance. The growth in the Alberta GDP exceeded that of Canada up to 1982, when it started to lag behind. Since 1982, the growth in Alberta's GDP has been at its lowest in 15 years, and matches a related decline in the growth of the country's GDP. Improvement occurred in 1985 when the growth in Alberta's GDP closely matched that of Canada, but the decline in the price of oil in 1986 contributed to a 10.5 per cent drop in the Alberta figure. In 1987, Alberta's economy recovered from the economic slowdown of 1986 and grew by 4.4 per cent. The price of oil continues to be a major economic factor in Alberta's economy.

Labour Force

Alberta has the highest labour force participation rate in Canada. Except for a decline in 1983 due to economic recession, the participation rate has risen steadily, reaching 72.4 per cent in 1988, compared to 70.9 per cent in 1980. The increase in the total participation rate is explained by the large rise in the female participation rate, which rose from 57.1 per cent in 1980 to 63.9 per cent in 1988. In contrast, the male participation rate has fallen from 84.3 per cent in 1980 to 81.1 per cent in 1988. Rising female participation is largely due to the increase in the participation rate for married women: from 53.6 per cent in 1980, to 64.4 per cent in 1988. The rise in the participation rate reflects not only a return to the work force of women whose children have left home or are in school, but also the entry into the workforce of women with pre-school age children. For example, the participation rate of women with pre-school age children has risen from 42.7 per cent in 1980 to 59.4 per cent in 1987.

Employment

Employment has been increasing by an annual average of nearly one per cent since 1981, reflecting the impact of the 1983 recession. In 1988, employment was up 3.5 per cent over the previous year. Almost all net employment growth has been in community, business and personal services, and wholesale and retail trade. A high proportion of employment growth has also occured in managerial and professional occupations, with their share of total employment rising from 23.9 per cent to 29.0 per cent between 1981and 1986. Part-time employment has also grown rapidly. Between 1975 and 1988, part-time employment increased from 12.3 per cent to 15.5 per cent of total employment. Women account for over 70 per cent of all part-time workers in Alberta.

Unemployment

During the economic boom times of the late 1970s and early 1980s, the unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3.8 per cent in 1981, to a high of 4.7 per cent in 1978. With the recession in 1981, the unemployment rate started to rise, reaching a record high of 11.1 per cent in 1984. As the economy recovered, unemployment declined to 8.0 per cent in 1988. Youth unemployment rates significantly exceed those of older age groups. In 1988, the unemployment rate for Albertans aged 15 to 19 years was 13.6 per cent, compared to 11.7 per cent for 20 to 24 year olds.

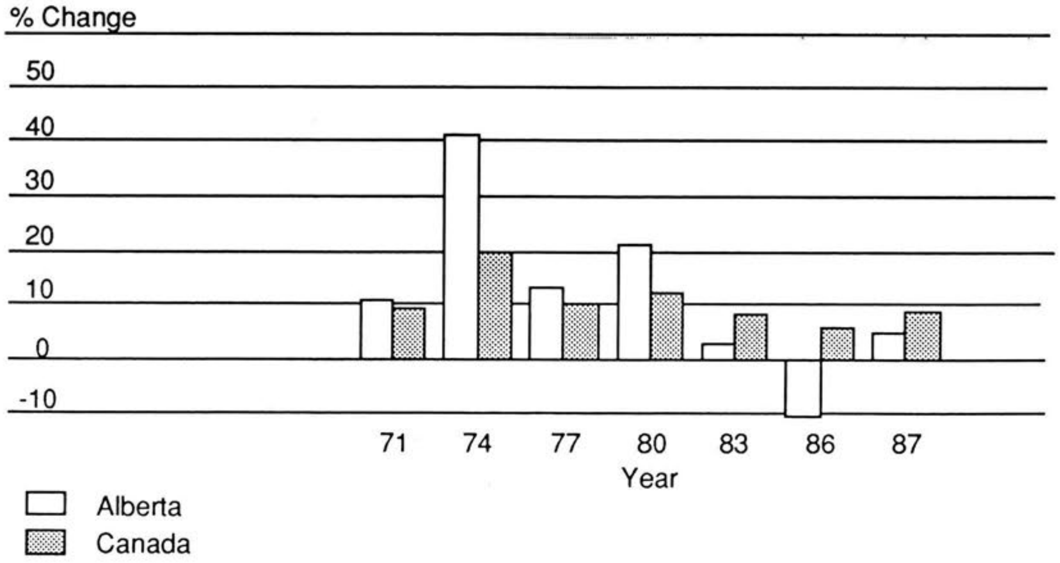
Detailed demographic, family, and economic information can be obtained from the two Alberta Education publications available at the Planning and Policy Secretariat, *Education in Alberta: Some Major Societal Trends*, and *Education in Alberta: A Compendium of Education and Social Statistics*.

Table 1.5
Main Components of the Labour Market, Alberta, 1980 to 1988

	Working Age Population (Age 15+)	Labour Force Participation Rates (%)			Labour Force (in 000's)	Employment (in 000's)	Employment Population Ratio (%)	Unemployment (in 000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Youth 15-19 Unemployment Rate (%)
		Male	Female	Total						
1980	1,579	84.3	57.1	70.9	1,120	1,078	68.3	42	3.7	8.7
1981	1,657	85.1	59.0	72.3	1,197	1,151	69.5	46	3.8	9.1
1982	1,711	83.7	58.7	71.4	1,221	1,127	65.9	94	7.7	15.4
1983	1,726	83.0	59.6	71.4	1,233	1,102	63.9	131	10.6	19.1
1984	1,725	82.7	61.1	71.9	1,241	1,104	64.0	138	11.1	17.8
1985	1,736	82.4	61.4	71.9	1,249	1,124	64.7	125	10.0	19.6
1986	1,755	81.9	62.5	72.2	1,266	1,142	65.1	124	9.8	17.9
1987	1,763	81.2	62.8	72.0	1,268	1,147	65.0	122	9.6	17.2
1988	1,781	81.1	63.9	72.4	1,290	1,187	66.0	103	8.0	13.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Annual,* Catalogue 71-529.

Figure 1.5
Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product (at Market Prices), Alberta and Canada, 1971 to 1987



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 14, page 95.
Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics, "Alberta Economic Accounts, 1987"; Alberta Gross Domestic Product (1988), Preliminary Estimates. January 1988.

2.1 Early Childhood Services Enrollments and Projections

- *In 1988-89, 7.2 per cent of Alberta's total enrollment in public and separate schools was in ECS.*
- *Public and separate ECS enrollments increased 5.2 per cent from 32,090 in 1987-88 to 33,773 in 1988-89.*

In 1988-89, Early Childhood Services (ECS) enrollment in the public and separate school systems was 33,773 students. This was an increase of 5.2 per cent from 1987-88. ECS enrollment in Alberta public and separate schools has increased steadily since 1973-74.

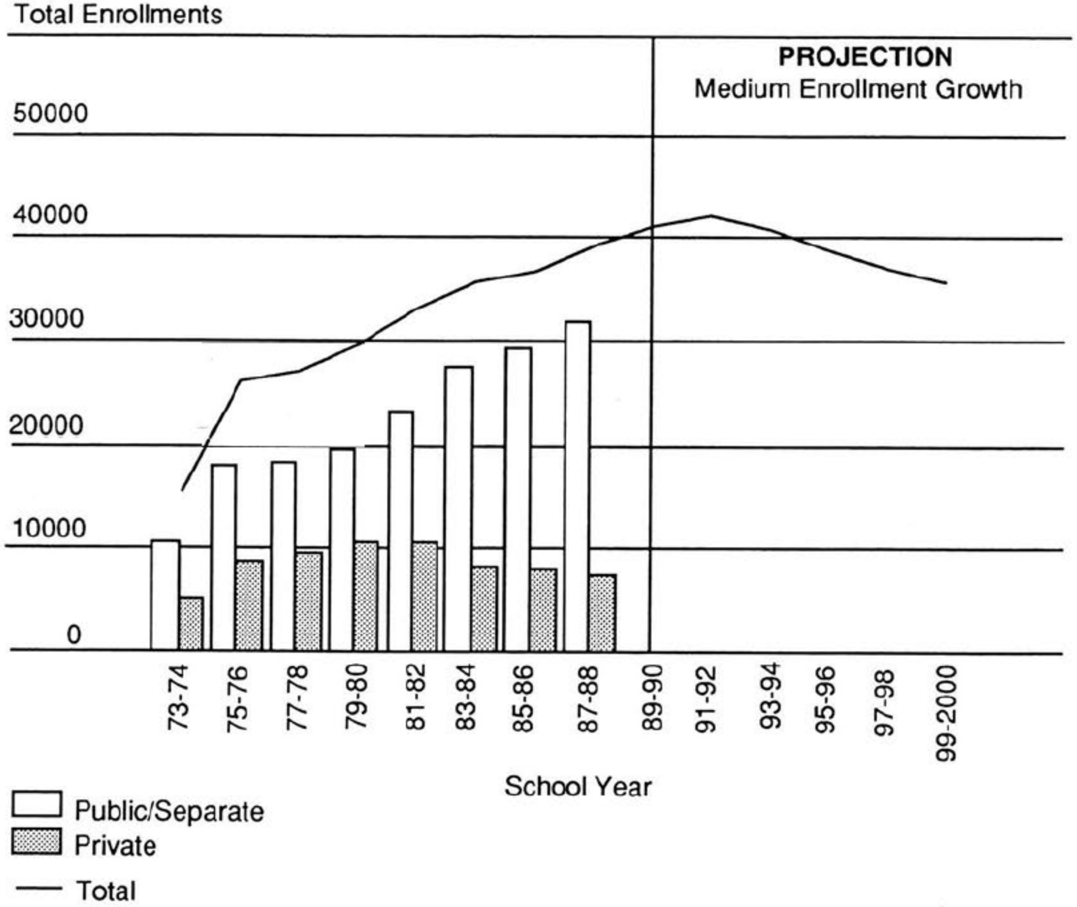
ECS enrollment in privately operated programs was 7,338 in 1988-89, a decrease of 6.7 per cent from the previous year. ECS enrollment in Alberta private schools has declined since 1981-82.

It should be noted that government sponsorship of the ECS programs began in 1972 and, as a result, some of the spectacular ECS growth in Alberta's public and separate schools can be attributed to the increased availability of this program. From 1973-74 to 1981-82, ECS enrollment increased from 10,661 to 23,244, or 118.0 per cent, despite the fact that the population of 5 year olds increased by only 17.7 per cent over the same period.

Concurrent with the rise in ECS enrollment is the rise in the labour force of women. The labour force participation rate of women increased from 44.4 per cent in 1971 to 58.2 per cent in 1981. Mothers working outside the home may have contributed to the rising level of ECS enrollment and may continue to affect this level in the future.

Total ECS enrollments (public/separate/private) in the province will increase to 42,613 in 1991-92 from the 1988-89 level of 41,111, but decline thereafter. A drop in enrollment is expected primarily because of the continuing decrease in fertility among women of prime childbearing age (20 to 29 years). Total fertility rates have dropped from 2.4 births per woman aged 15 to 49 in 1971, to 1.9 in 1986. This rate will drop to 1.6 by 2016.

Figure 2.1
Actual and Projected
Early Childhood Services
Enrollments (Public/Separate/Private),
1973-74 to 1999-2000



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 1, page 74.
Source: Alberta Education.

2.2 Grades 1 to 12 Public and Separate School Enrollments and Projections

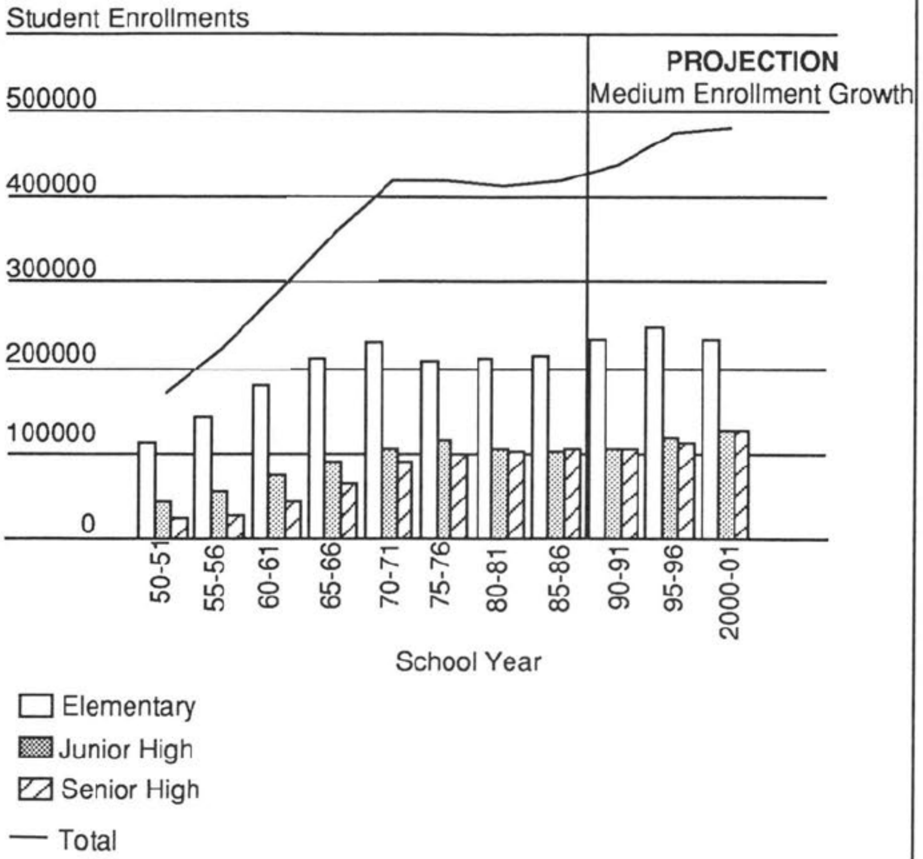
- *Total public and separate elementary/secondary school enrollment increased in 1988-89 and will continue rising through 2000-2001.*
- *Enrollment in elementary schools began increasing in 1985-86 and will keep rising until 11996-97, after which it will decline.*
- *The number of junior high school students is expected to continue rising through 2000-2001.*
- *The number of senior high school students is expected to fall until 1991-92, and then begin to increase.*

Total enrollment in all public and separate elementary/secondary schools in Alberta in 1988-89 was 430,725, up 1.6 per cent from 1987-88. Fifty-two per cent of Alberta's school enrollment was at the elementary level, 23.7 per cent at the junior high level, and 24.5 per cent at the senior high level. In Alberta, the four largest school districts are: Edmonton Public School District, Edmonton Separate School District, Calgary Public School District, and Calgary Separate School District. These four districts combined had 46.2 per cent of the total provincial enrollment in elementary/secondary schools in 1988-89.

Enrollment in Grades 1 to 6 increased from 217,571 in 1987-88, to 223,221 or 2.6 per cent in 1988-89. Enrollment in Grades 7 to 9 increased from 100,700 in 1987-88, to 102,107 or 1.4 per cent in 1988-89, while enrollment in Grades 10 to 12 decreased slightly from 105,629 in 1987-88, to 105,397 in 1988-89. Enrollment in Grade 9 and higher has decreased since 1976-77, corresponding to the reduction in the 14 to 17 year-old population. However, despite the diminishing size of the age group, the decline in enrollment has slowed. This is a result of more students staying in school longer to complete secondary school. In 1988-89, of total enrollment in elementary/secondary schools, 7.29 per cent were 16 years old, 5.7 per cent were 17 years old, and 2.0 per cent were 18 years old.

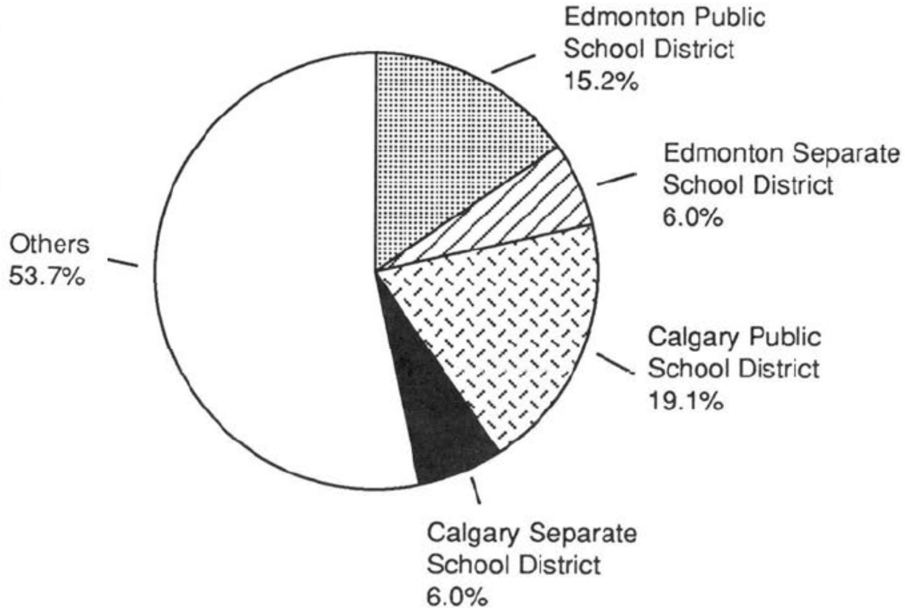
By 1995-96, total provincial enrollment in Grades 1 to 6 will reach 247,526, an increase of 24,305 over 7 years. Elementary enrollment will decline thereafter. Enrollment at the junior and senior high levels will increase by 23.4 per cent and 21.5 per cent, respectively, between 1988-89 and 2000-2001. These projections suggest that enrollment in Grades 1 to 12 will increase from 430,725 in 1988-89 to 485,515 students in 2000-2001. Over the 12-year period, the percentage of students enrolled in Grades 1 to 6 will range from 51.8 in 1988-89 to 47.7 in 2000-2001, while the percentage of enrollment in Grades 7 to 12 will range from 48.2 to 52.3.

Figure 2.2.a
Actual and Projected Enrollments in Grades 1-12 (Public/Separate), by Level, 1950-51 to 2000-2001



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 2-1, page 75.
Sources: Alberta Education.
Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2.2.b
Proportion of Total Provincial Enrollment in the Four Largest School Districts in Alberta (Public/Separate), 1988-89



Note: Others are Counties, Divisions, Public School Districts, Separate School Districts, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Consolidated School Districts, Regional School Districts and Department of National Defense. For complete figures, see Appendix 2-2, page 76.
Source: Alberta Education.

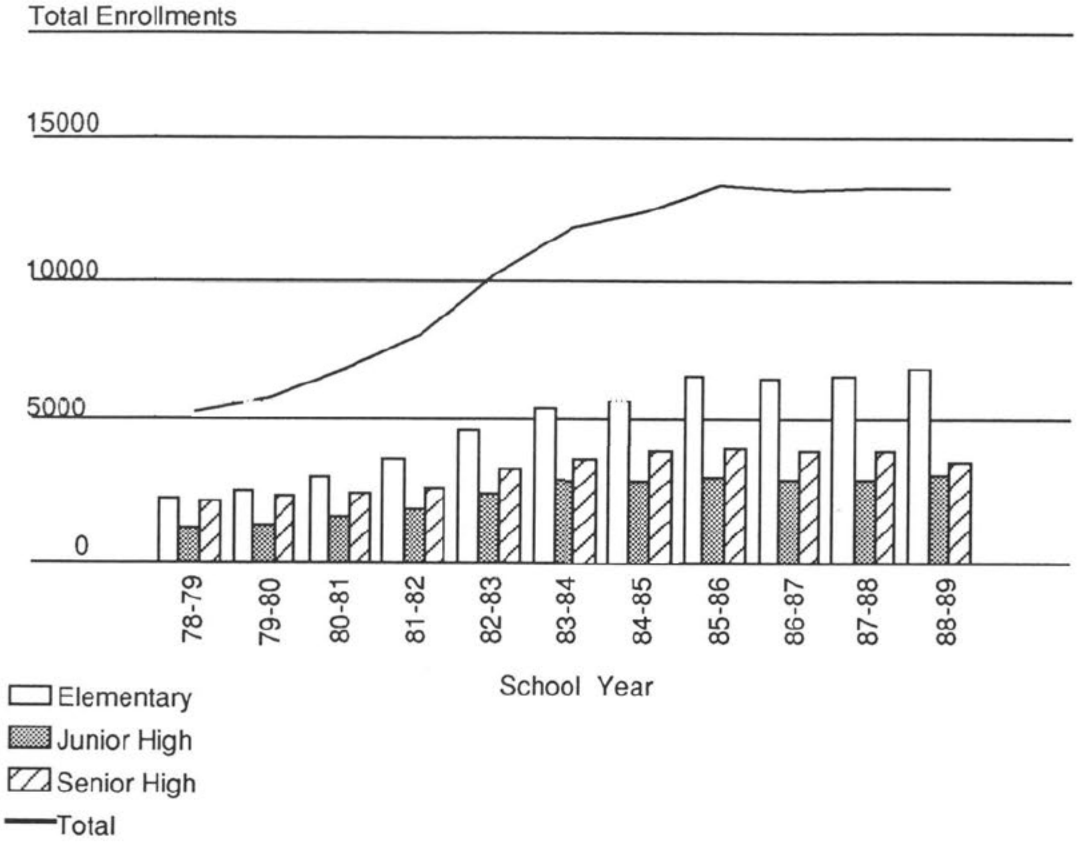
2.3 Grades 1 to 12 Private School Enrollments

- *Private school accounted for 3 per cent of the total 1988-89 provincial school enrollment.*
- *Private schools enrollment and the number of operating private schools in Alberta have more than doubled since 1978-79.*

Throughout Alberta there are elementary and secondary schools that are managed privately by an individual, association or corporation. Some private schools receive financial support from the province. Private schools offer a variety of programs and services, including instruction in religion, languages and special education. They also provide an alternative to the programs offered by the public/separate school systems. In 1988-89, there were 134 private schools in Alberta, compared to only 60 in 1978-79.

Enrollment in private schools has remained fairly stable since 1985-86. In that year, fifty-one per cent of Alberta's private school enrollment was at the elementary level, 22.7 per cent was at the junior high level, and 26.3 per cent was at the senior high level. In 1988-89, private school enrollment accounted for 3 per cent of total elementary-secondary enrollment in Alberta, up from 1.3 per cent in 1978-79.

Figure 2.3
Private School Enrollments, by Level,
1978-79 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 3, page 81.
Source: Alberta Education.

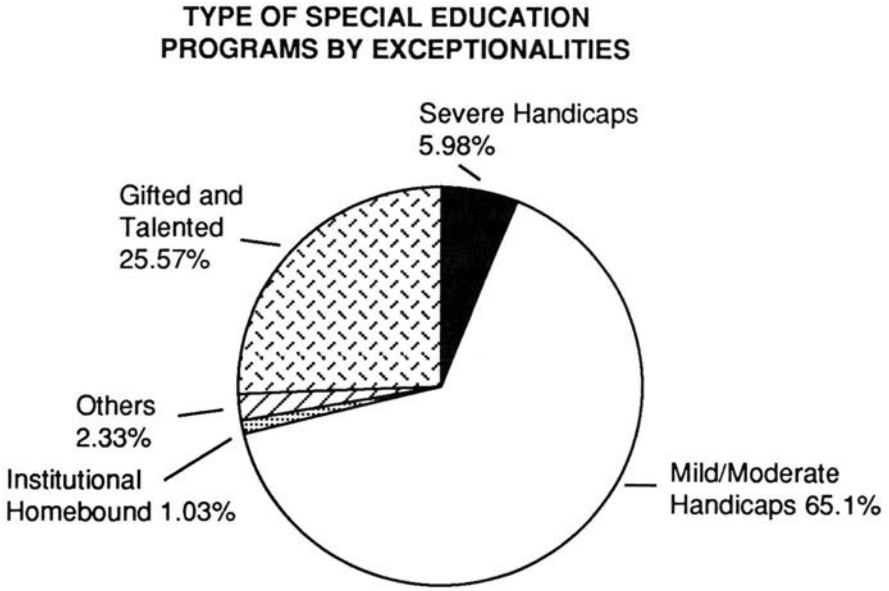
2.4 Special Education Enrollments

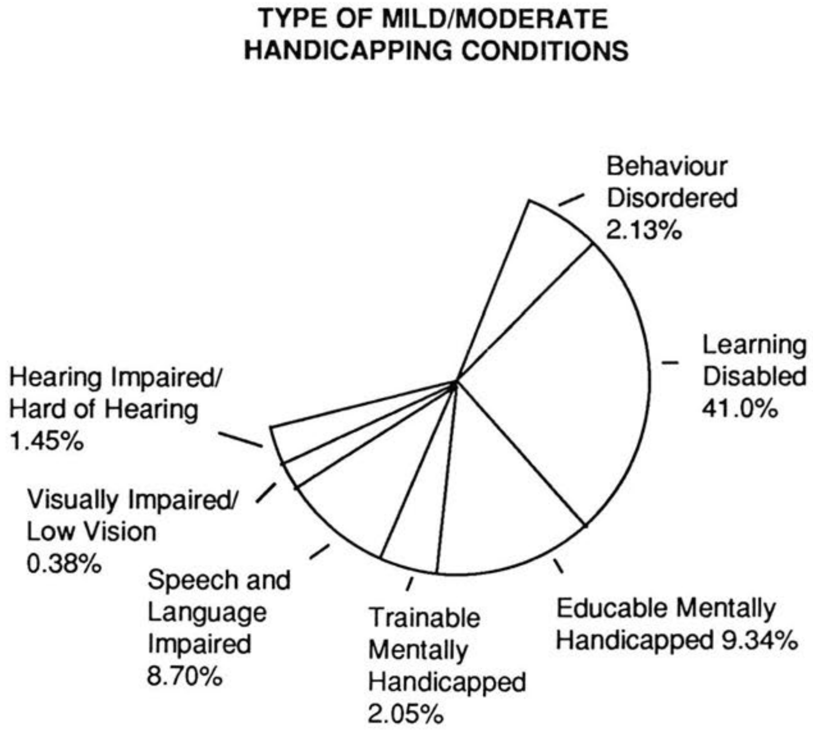
Under the new *School Act,* all children in Alberta will be guaranteed access to the education system and to a program which addresses their unique needs. The number and distribution of children with special needs is being tracked, to help determine where more resources will be needed, and where compliance with the School Act is evident.

Special education includes programs for exceptional students. Exceptional students are defined as "those students who require a different program or an adaptation or modification to the regular school program" (*Alberta Education Policy Manual*, 1989. Document Number: 02-02-01). In a 1989 survey completed by school jurisdictions, ECS private operators, and private schools, 36,727 students (including students from resource rooms, home schooling, programs for unwed mothers, and programs for underachievers) were enrolled in special education programs in Alberta's public and separate schools. This represented 9.7 per cent of the provincial school population in Grades 1 to 12. Exceptional students with mild to moderate handicaps constituted the largest number and percentage (6.3 per cent) receiving special education programs and services, followed by the gifted and talented (2.5 per cent), and students with severe handicaps (0.6 per cent). In ECS centres operated by public schools, 8.5 per cent of the children receiving assistance were in the mild to moderate category, while 1.4 per cent receiving support were in the severe handicap category.

In private schools providing special education, the largest category of exceptional students were learning disabled (49.3%), followed by the dependent handicapped (21.5%).

Figure 2.4
Type of Special Education Programs
By Exceptionalities, 1988-89





Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 4, page 82.
Source: Alberta Education Response Centre.

2.5 Alberta Correspondence School Registrations and Distance Education

- *The number of students enrolled in the Alberta Correspondence School has doubled since 1965-66.*
- *Over 90 percent of total ACS student registrations in 1988-89 was at the senior high school level.*

Alberta Correspondence School

The Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) provides a varied and flexible program for Albertans whose educational needs cannot or have not been met through classroom instruction. The school delivers correspondence courses for Grades 1 to 12 in the Alberta curriculum, as well as preparatory courses designed for adult students. There were 30,380 students registered in 45,387 courses in the Alberta Correspondence School in 1988-89, an average of 1.5 courses per student. The 1988-89 ACS student registration dropped one per cent from the previous year. Registrations at the senior high school level accounted for 92.9 per cent of 1988-89 ACS student registrations; 5.6 per cent of the registrations were at the junior high school level, while the remaining 1.4 per cent were at the elementary level. Total student registrations in the Alberta Correspondence School have doubled since 1965-66. The majority of the students enrolled in ACS courses in 1988-89 were female (58.8 per cent), under 19 years of age (64.4 per cent), and from rural Alberta (62.7 per cent). For school years up to and including 1985-86, figures included pre-registered and new student registrations.

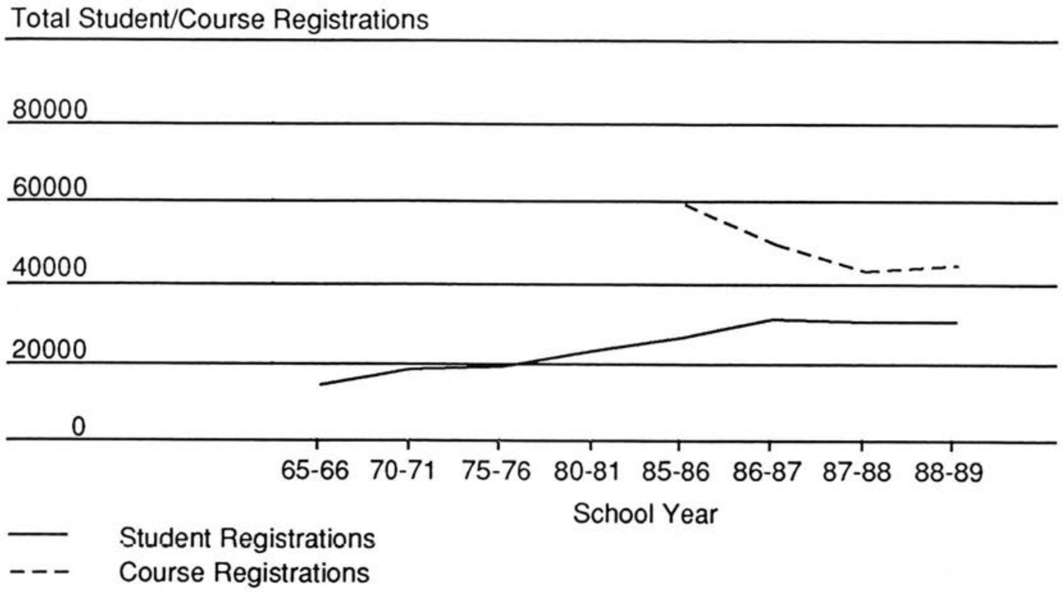
Distance Education

In October 1988, the Minister of Education announced a $5.4 million grant for equity in education so that students in all locations, especially in rural communities and remote areas in the province, will have access to a comparable range of high quality education courses through distance education. This will enable students in rural areas to take many of the same courses available to students in urban centres. As of 1988, there have been two distance learning projects in place. The first began in September 1987, in Southern Alberta, and was known as the Distance Learning in Small Schools Project. The second project began in the Fall of 1988, and was known as the Distance Learning Project North. Since September 1989, projects have been replaced by distance education consortia and locally administered distance education programs.

The first Distance Learning project has been so successful that the number of participating schools and students has more than doubled, a total of 28 schools with over 1,000 students taking 1,714 individual courses. In 1987, 106 courses were available, as compared to an average of only 32 courses which would have been offered by the project schools without the project.

In the fall of 1989, a Distance Education Equity Grant for $8 million was made available to 135 small rural high schools in Alberta. Additional funds were assigned to the ACS for correspondence/distance education course upgrading. The Distance Education Program Implementation Branch was created to assist school jurisdictions in implementing distance education on a province-wide basis.

Figure 2.5
Alberta Correspondence School
Student and Course Registrations,
1965-66 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 5, page 83.

Table 2.5
Profile of Alberta Correspondence
School Student Registrations, 1988-89

	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
Male	1.9%	5.7%	32.7%	40.3%
Female	1.6%	7.4%	50.6%	59.6%
Age under 19	3.4%	12.6%	54.1%	70.1%
Age 19 and over	0.1%	0.4%	29.3%	29.8%
Urban	0.7%	3.2%	32.1%	36.0%
Rural	2.7%	9.9%	51.4%	64.0%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Sources: Alberta Education: *Alberta Correspondence School.*

2.6 French Minority Language Education Enrollments

- *In 1988-89, 14 schools in Alberta offered French Language Education Programs .*
- *French minority language enrollment has increased since 1983-84.*

The minority language education program offers the minority group (Anglophones in Quebec, Francophones outside Quebec) education in their mother tongue. In these programs the minority language is used as the language of instruction for a large part of the school day. In Alberta, 11 elementary schools and 10 secondary schools offer such programs. In the 1988-89 school year, 2,307 students were enrolled in minority language programs (programs designed for children of Alberta residents who qualify under Section 23 of the *Charter of Rights*). This represents an increase of 10.3 per cent from 1987-88. In 1988-89, 55 per cent of Alberta's French minority language enrollment was at the elementary level, 19.5 per cent at the junior high level, 14.9 per cent at the senior high level, and 10.4 per cent at the ECS level.

Canada Act 1982

In November 1981, the provincial Premiers and the Prime Minister reached consensus on a new Canadian Constitution. A key component of the Constitution is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 23 of the Charter provides certain rights to members of the minority language community. Those rights are as follows:

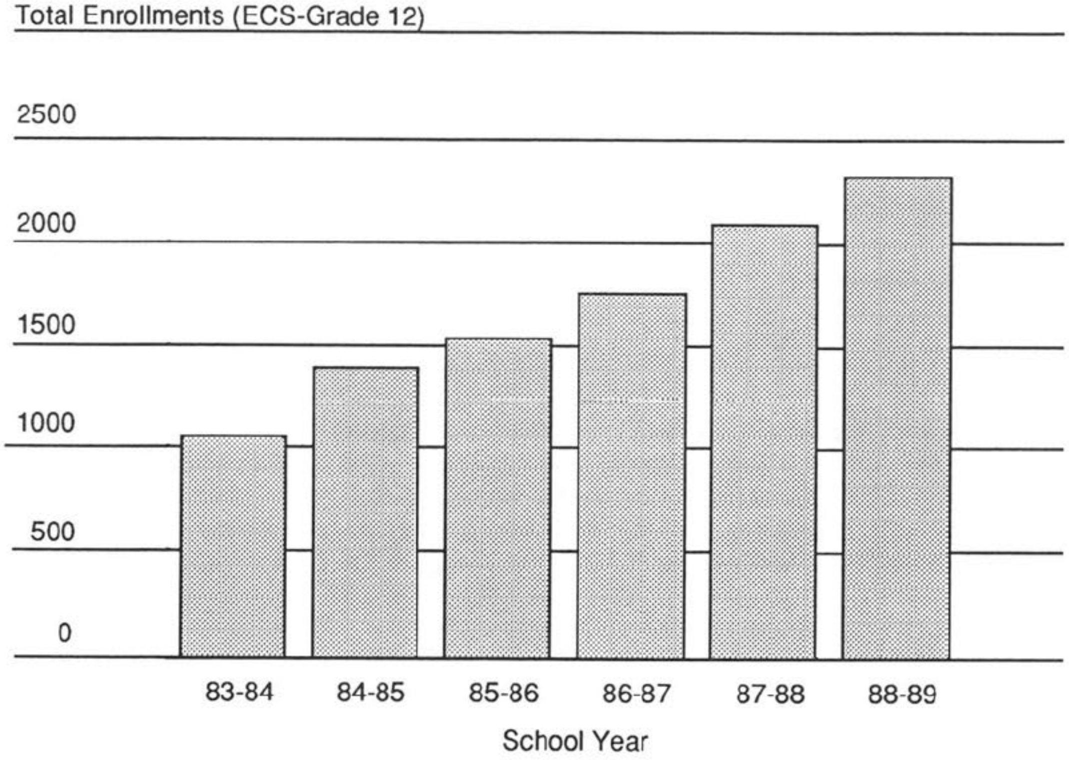
23. (1) Citizens of Canada,

> *(a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or*
>
> *(b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province,*
>
> *have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.*

(2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

(3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province.

Figure 2.6
Enrollments in French Minority (Francophone) Language Education, ECS to Grade 12, 1983-84 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 6, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

2.7 Second Language Education Enrollments

- *Students in Alberta have shown an increased interest in French Immersion Programs.*
- *As international immigration continues to rise in Alberta, the demand for ESL programs in Alberta's schools will increase.*

Second language education programs are designed to offer instruction in the minority language (English in Quebec, French outside Quebec) for children of the majority language group. There are two types of second language programs: the Second Language Immersion program and the Regular Second Language program.

Second Language Immersion

In this program students learn the second language by receiving all or a large part of their education in that language. French Immersion students generally are non-French-speaking children for whom French is the language of instruction. In Alberta, French Immersion Programs provide the majority of instruction in the French language. The purpose of immersion is to enable English-speaking students to learn and to become proficient in French. In 1988-89, 26,038 students were enrolled in French Immersion Programs, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1987-88.

Enrollment in French Immersion Programs in Alberta schools has increased since 1977-78. In 1988-89, 61.5 per cent of the students in French immersion programs were elementary students, while 21.9 per cent were at the secondary level and 16.6 per cent were ECS students.

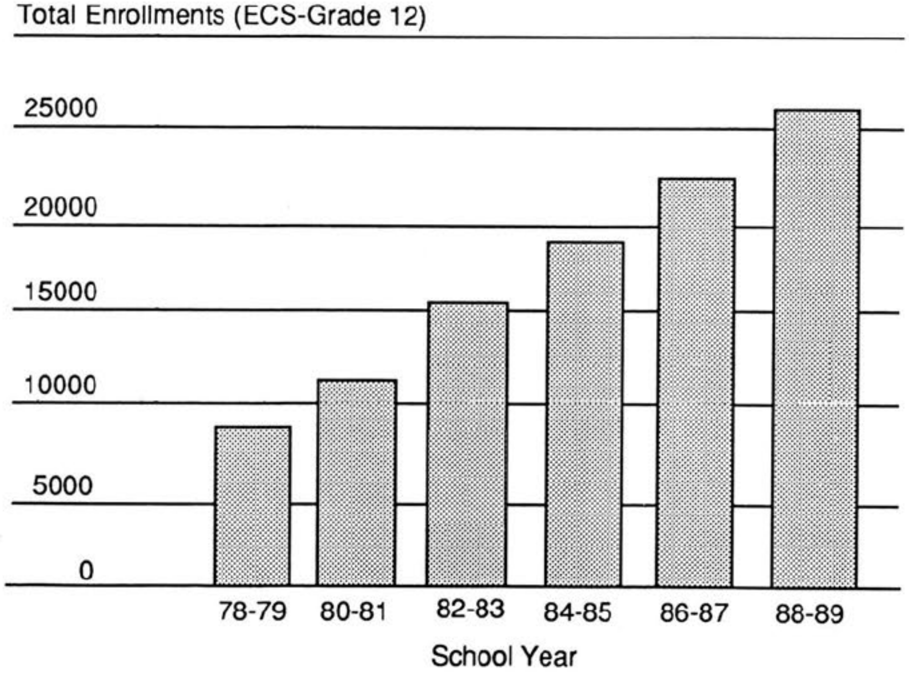
Regular Second Language

In this program students take the second language as a "subject." That is, the second language occupies much the same position in the school's curriculum as other academic subjects. Enrollment in the regular second language program increased 5.1 per cent from 1987-88 to 1988-89. French, being the most popular second language course taken by students in Alberta's senior high school, represents 97.6 per cent of total enrollment in high school second language courses in Alberta.

Bilingual and English as a Second Language

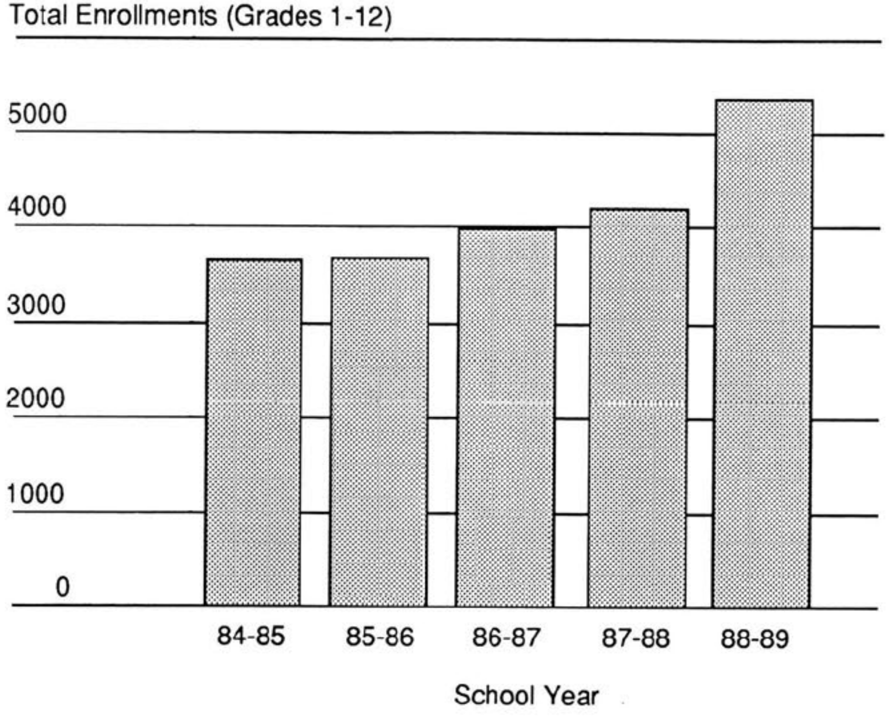
In 1988-89, 2,878 students were enrolled in a variety of bilingual programs, such as Arabic, Chinese, German, Hebrew/Yiddish, Ukrainian, and Polish, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous year. The growing number of immigrant children has contributed to the increased demand for English as a Second Language (ESL) programs in Alberta's schools. Enrollment in ESL programs increased 26.9 per cent from 1987-88 to 1988-89. As international immigration in Alberta is expected to rise moderately, the demand for ESL programs will continue to increase.

Figure 2.7.a
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
French Immersion Programs,
ECS to Grade 12, 1977-78 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 7-1, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.7.b
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
English as a Second Language,
Grades 1-12, 1984-85 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 7-2, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

2.8 School Personnel

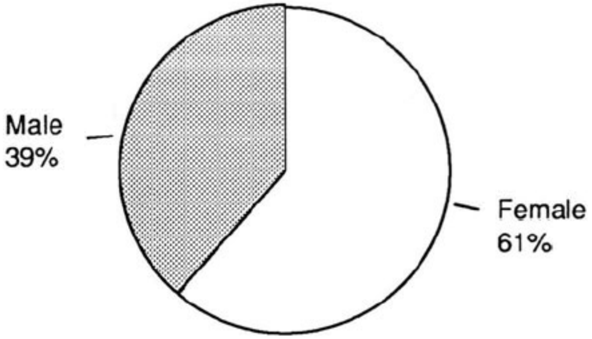
- *The number of teachers in Alberta peaked at 27,306 in 1985-86. Since that year, their number has remained relatively stable. In 1988-89, Alberta teachers totalled 27,232.*
- *Women comprise 61 per cent of the total teaching force but only 27 per cent of education administrators are female.*

In the 1988-89 school year, Alberta's public and separate school systems employed 27,232 teachers, 96 more than the previous year. Teachers include all teaching and non-teaching administrative staff, such as principals, vice-principals, and department heads. Teaching remains predominantly a female profession. In 1988-89, the female component of the teaching force in Alberta was 61 percent.

If instructional support staff (guidance counsellors, psychologists, clinicians and librarians) were included with classroom teachers, the dominant category, instructional personnel accounted for 86.1 per cent of total staff, while administrators made up the remaining 13.9 per cent.

Men, however, are more likely than women to be in administrative positions. In 1988-89, only five out of 99 superintendents, and 42 out of 147 assistant, associate and deputy superintendents were women. Twenty-two per cent of male teachers in Alberta public and separate schools were principals, vice-principals or department heads; the corresponding proportion for female teachers was 3.7 per cent.

Figure 2.8.a
Total Teachers by Gender, 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-1, page 86.

Figure 2.8.b
Total Teachers by Position Specialty by Gender, 1988-89

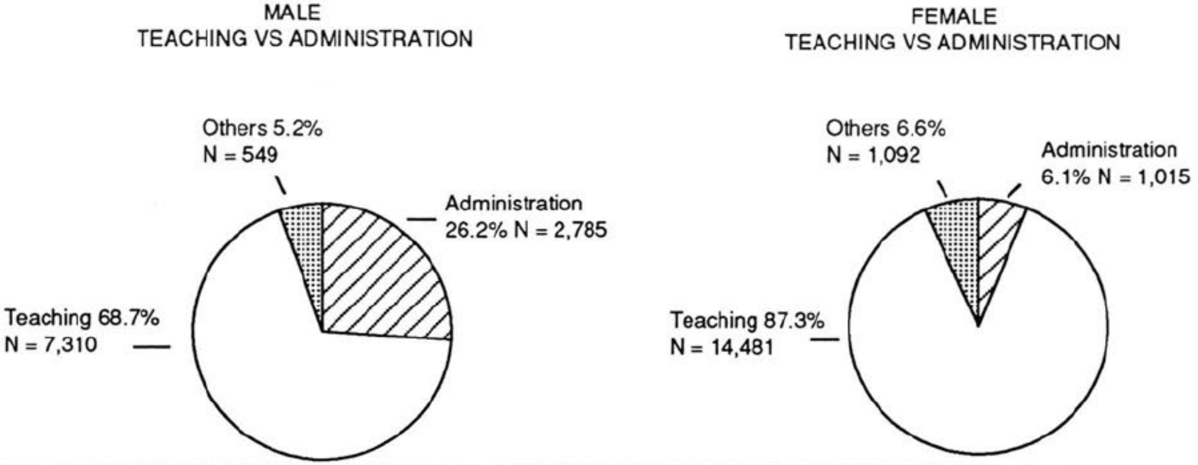
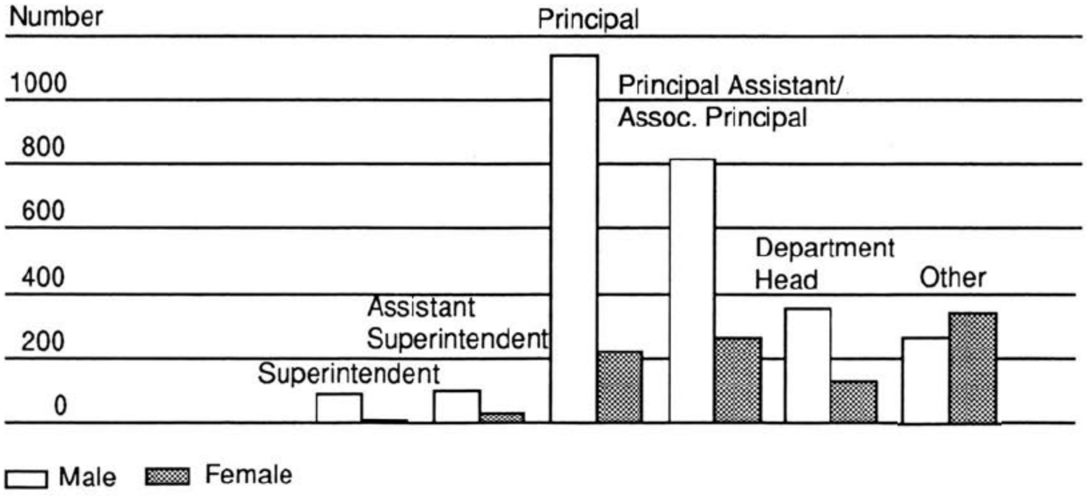


Figure 2.8.c
Total Teachers by Type of Administrative Position by Gender, 1988-89



Notes: Others include support staff and unspecified.
For complete figures, see Appendix 8-2, page 86.

Sources: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

2.9 Teacher Age, Education, Experience, and Average Annual Salary

- *The age distribution of teachers in Alberta has shifted toward older ages.*
- *Most school teachers have university degrees.*
- *Since 1980, average teacher salaries, adjusted for inflation, have risen 8.2 per cent.*

Average Age

The average age of Alberta's teachers was 39.2 in 1988-89, compared to 36.3 in 1978-79. A comparision with data collected a decade ago indicates that the teaching force is aging. In 1978-79, 35.7 per cent of the teachers were between 20 and 31, and 51.9 per cent were between 31 and 50. Ten years later, the first group represented 18.3 per cent of the teaching force, while the second group had increased to 70.4 per cent of teachers.

Education

nearly all school teachers in Alberta have university degrees. The percentage of teaching staff holding a bachelor degree in 1988-89 was 85.2 percent. The proportion with masters and doctoral degrees was 11.8 percent. Males were more likely than females to have post-graduate degrees: 61.9 per cent versus 38.1 per cent. This may partially explain the imbalance in the ratio of males to females in administrative positions.

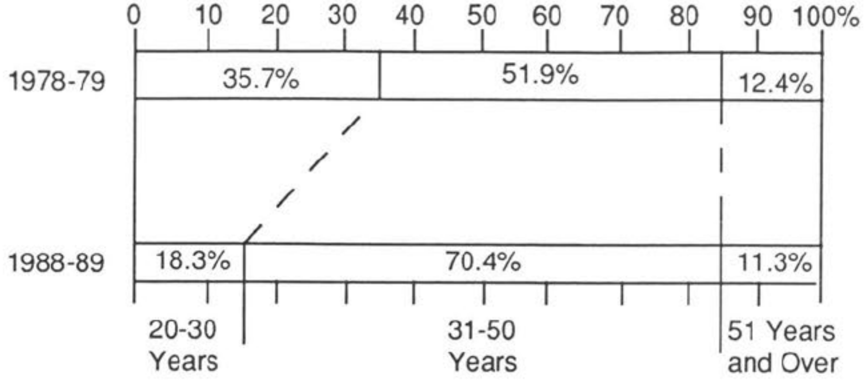
Average Years of Teaching Experience

In 1988-89, the average teaching experience of Alberta teachers was 13.3 years, three more than a decade earlier. This is a rise from 9.9 years in 1975/76, and a reflection of the aging teacher population. The average teaching experience with the same employer for Alberta teachers has also increased from 7.89 years in 1981-82 to 10.51 years in 1988-89.

Average Annual Teacher Salaries

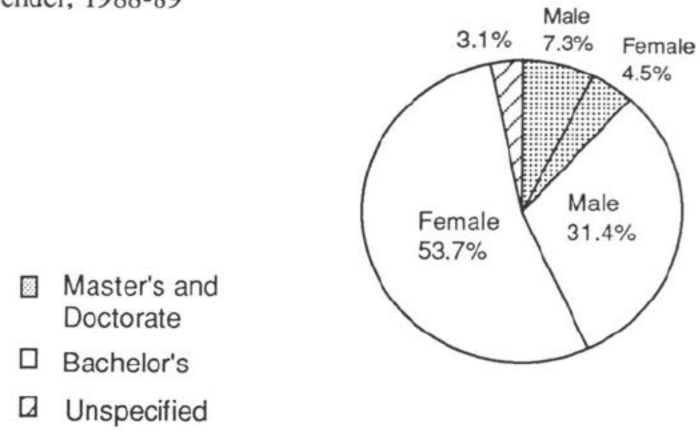
In 1988-89, the average annual salary of Alberta teachers was $40,353. Average salaries, when adjusted for inflation, increased by 0.15 per cent; unadjusted, they grew by 2.85 per cent from 1987-88. Since 1981-82, due to budget restraints, there has been a decrease in the growth rate of teacher salaries.

Figure 2.9.a
Average Age of Teachers, 1978-79 and 1988-89



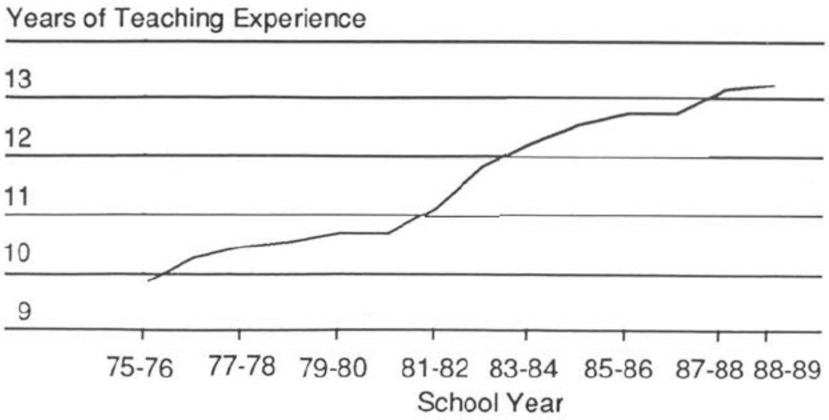
Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-3 , page 87.

Figure 2.9.b
Percentage of Teachers by Highest University Degree by Gender, 1988-89



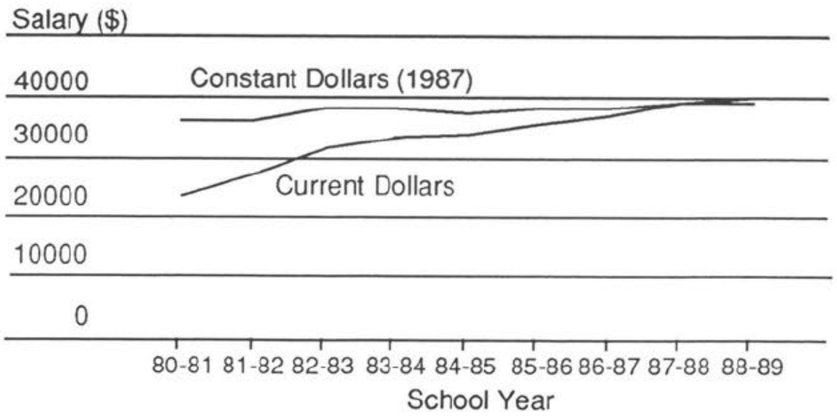
Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-4, page 87.

Figure 2.9.c
Median Years of Teaching Experience, 1975-76 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-4, page 87.
Sources: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.9.d
Average Annual Salary of Teachers, 1980-81 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-5, page 88.
Source: Alberta School Trustees' Association.

2.10 Pupil/Teacher Ratio

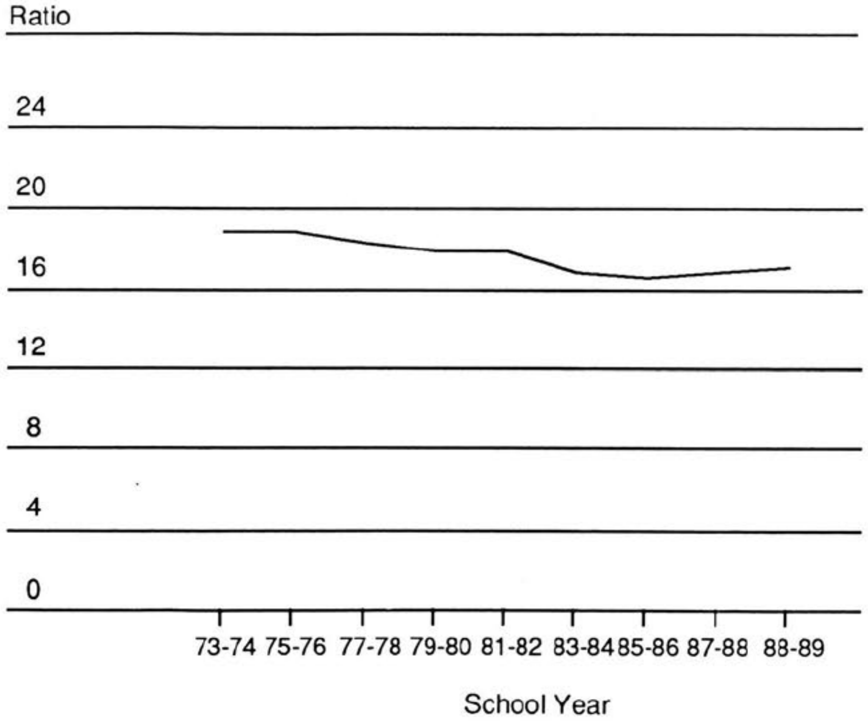
Pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) is the proportion of total students to school certificated staff, including all teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff. The PTR reflects the relationship between the number of students enrolled, and the number of full-time equivalent certificated teachers employed at a school or school jurisdiction. In Alberta, the PTR is calculated by dividing the total number of ECS to Grade 12 students in public and separate schools by the total number of full-time equivalent certificated teachers. Enrollment does not include ECS private operators, private schools, or Lloydminster.

Because the word "teacher" in the pupil/teacher ratio includes all certificated staff (teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff), and not just classroom teachers, the average pupil/teacher ratio is slightly lower than the PTR based on classroom teachers only.

Since 1973-74, the PTR has steadily declined. In 1973-74, there was an average of one certificated teacher for every 18.9 students in each Alberta public and separate school system. By 1988-89 this average had declined to 17.2, a decrease of nine per cent. When the PTR based on classroom teachers was calculated (based on actual teaching time of classroom teachers), the ratio was 20.7 in 1988-89.

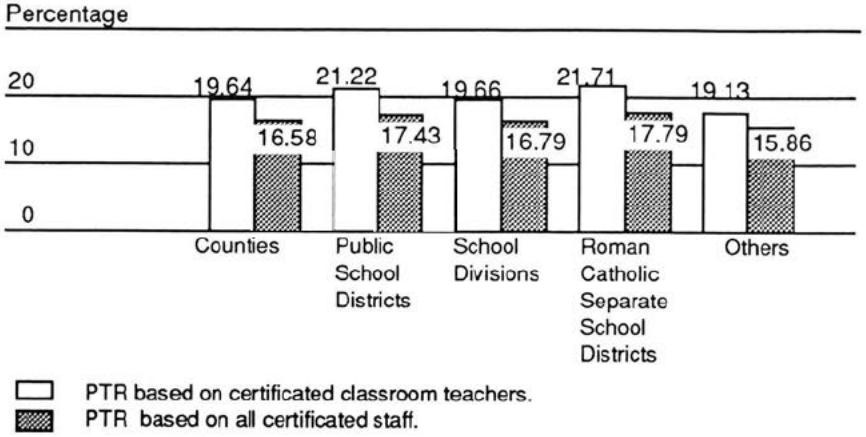
Pupil/teacher ratios increase with district size. That is, larger school districts have more students per certificated staff and certificated classroom teacher. Public School Districts and Roman Catholic Separate School Districts have slightly higher certificated staff and classroom teacher PTRs, approximately 17.6 to one and 21.5 to one respectively, slightly above the provincial level of 17.2 and 20.7 for 1988-89.

Figure 2.10.a
Pupil/teacher Ratio (PTR), 1973-74 to 1988-89



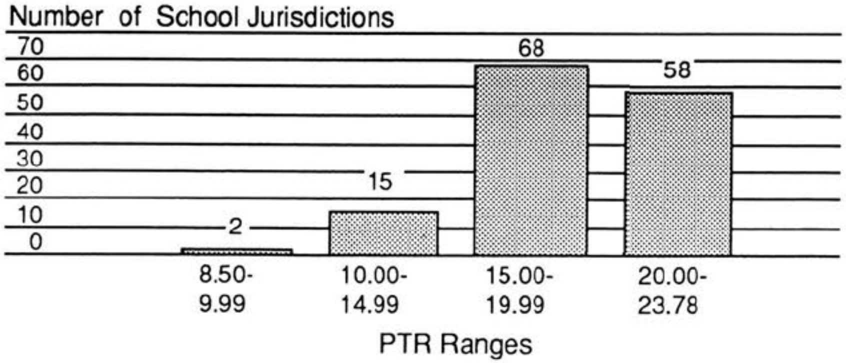
Notes: 1. PTR based on all certificated staff, including all teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff.
2. For complete figures, see Appendix 9-1, page 89.

Figure 2.10.b
Pupil/teacher Ratios (All Certificated Staff and Classroom Teachers), 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 9-3, page 90.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.10.c
Number of School Jurisdictions Within Specified PTR Ranges, 1988-89



Provincial Average = 20.7

Notes: 1. PTR based on actual teaching time of classroom teachers.
2. For complete figures, see Appendix 9-2, page 89.

2.11 Provincial Funding of Elementary and Secondary Education

- *For the fiscal year 1989-90, total financial assistance to school boards increased by 7.6 per cent over the previous grant rates.*
- *The province allocates over $3,100 for each child attending school in Alberta.*
- *Basic operating grants were increased by 5.5% for 1989-90. They now range from $1,142 for private ECS students to $2,272 for public and separate senior high school students.*
- *Fiscal equity grants increased in 1989-90 by 13.3 per cent to over $69 million.*
- *Special education grants to school boards increased by nearly 11 per cent to a total of $92.2 million.*

For the fiscal year 1989-90, the government of Alberta is providing nearly $1.5 billion in a variety of grants and support programs to school boards, approved private schools and Early Childhood Services (ECS) operators.

The total provincial grant estimate for elementary and secondary education is $1.494 billion, an increase of approximately eight per cent over 1988-89 grants. This represents 12.3 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure for the province. In 1978-79, $0.668 billion in provincial grants, or 16 per cent of the total provincial expenditure, was spent on elementary and secondary education in Alberta.

The table on page 35 summarizes the province of Alberta's funding of elementary and secondary education for the years 1978-79, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Table 2.11

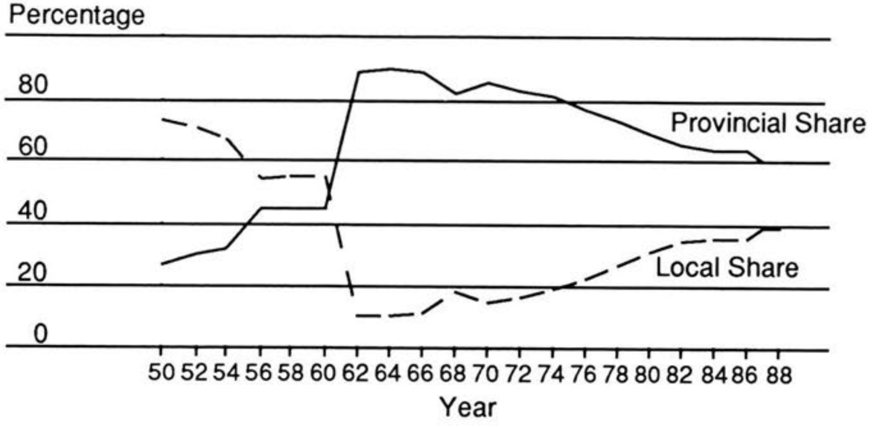
Provincial Funding of Elementary and Secondary Education: 1978-79, 1988-89 and 1989-90

	1978-79 Grants	1988-89 Grants	1989-90 Grants
School Transportation Grants	$50.4M	$80.2M	$ 81.7M
School Buildings Support	48.8M	176.2M	178.9M
Fiscal Equity Grants	21.1M	61.6M	69.8M
Special Support Grants	16.4M	32.7M	43.4M
Funding for Special Education	20.0M	80.1M	92.2M
General Education Grants	23.8M	71.5M	81.1M
Early Childhood Services	19.0M	67.7M	73.2M
Private Schools	2.8M	14.5M	16.3M
Student Instruction	465.9M	803.2M	857.7M
Total Grants	**668.2M**	**1387.7M**	**1494.3M**
Public and Separate Basic Per Pupil Grants	(1978 Calendar Year Rates)		
Elementary Student	$1,049	$1,856	$1,958
Junior High Student	1,100	1,996	2,106
Senior High Student	1,260	2,154	2,272
Public and Private ECS Operators	525	1,082	1,142
Private School			
Elementary Student	577	1,347	1,469
Junior High Student	605	1,448	1,580
Senior High Student	693	1,562	1,704

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Figure 2.11.a

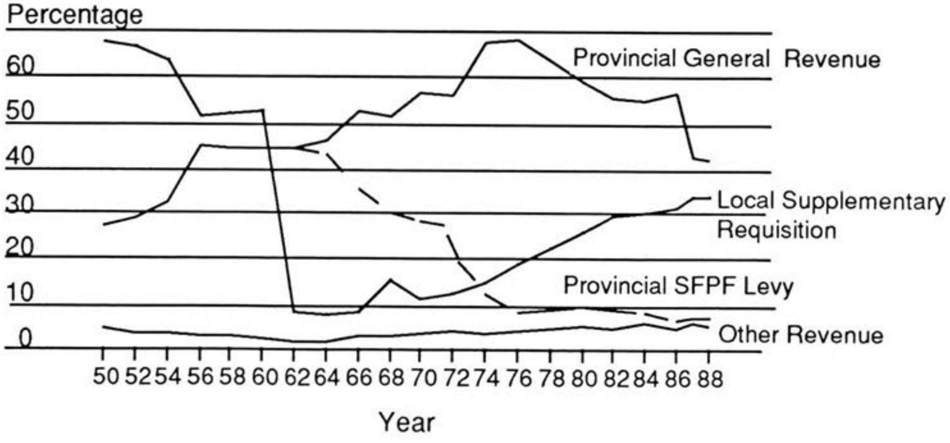
Combined Local and Provincial Revenue Share (%), 1950 to 1988



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 11, page 92.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.11.b

Provincial - Local Revenue Share (%), 1950 to 1988



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 10, page 91.
Source: Alberta Education.

2.12 Local Contribution to Funding Elementary and Secondary Education

The funding of education in Alberta is a cooperative and joint undertaking of locally elected school boards and the provincial government. School boards are responsible for a portion of education costs through taxation on both residential and non-residential property. There are no restrictions on the ability of local school boards to tax locally.

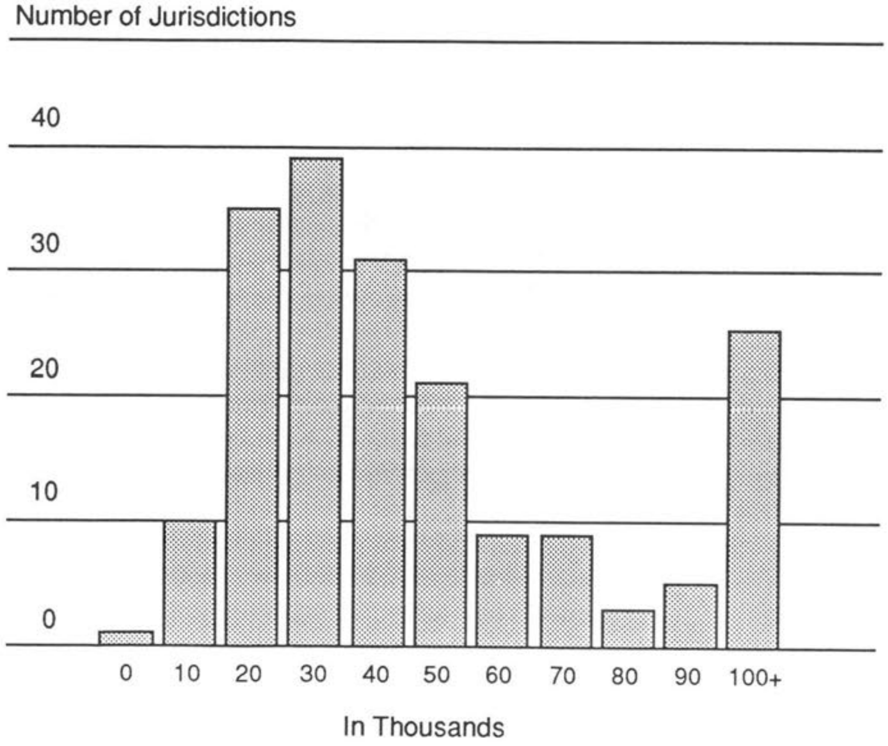
Each year school jurisdictions determine the funds required to support their share of the costs of local school programs. They raise the tax revenue, or requisition, from the contributing municipalities. The rate of taxation is determined by the property value of the municipalities that make up the school jurisdiction, and by the revenue required. The tax rate is expressed as a "mill rate." A mill is 1/1000 of a dollar.

The level of the mill rate in a school jurisdiction is a comparative measure of the level of the burden on the local taxpayer. The provincial average of net mill rates was 33.17 for 1988 and 34.24 for 1989. However, the actual range of net mill rates for both years varied from less than 5 mills to almost 60 mills per dollar of equalized assessment.

Mill rates vary widely across the province, partly due to variations in the programs local school boards offer and the costs of providing those programs. Mill rates also vary because of the wide differences in the value of property in municipalities. Some municipalities have benefited from commercial, industrial and extraction activities within their boundaries. Others have not been so fortunate. A comparison between school jurisdictions of the equalized assessments of property in 1989, adjusted for the electric power and pipeline levy, shows a range of about $8,000 per resident student to more than $2,900,000. The provincial average of the adjusted equalized assessment per resident student was $50,980. Areas with a high property value tend to have low rates of taxation, whereas school boards with low property assessments must have high rates of taxation to requisition the money they need for their share of educational programming.

In order to compensate for the wide variations in the ability of school jurisdictions to raise funds, and the higher costs of providing some programs, the provincial government provides equity grants. These grants are available to school boards that have a low assessment base, a sparse population and that are located in remote areas of the province. Additional equity funding is also provided to school boards that serve a high proportion of severly disabled children, or that need assistance in carrying the costs of school construction. In 1989 approximately 16% of the grants provided by Alberta Education were directed toward achieving greater equity.

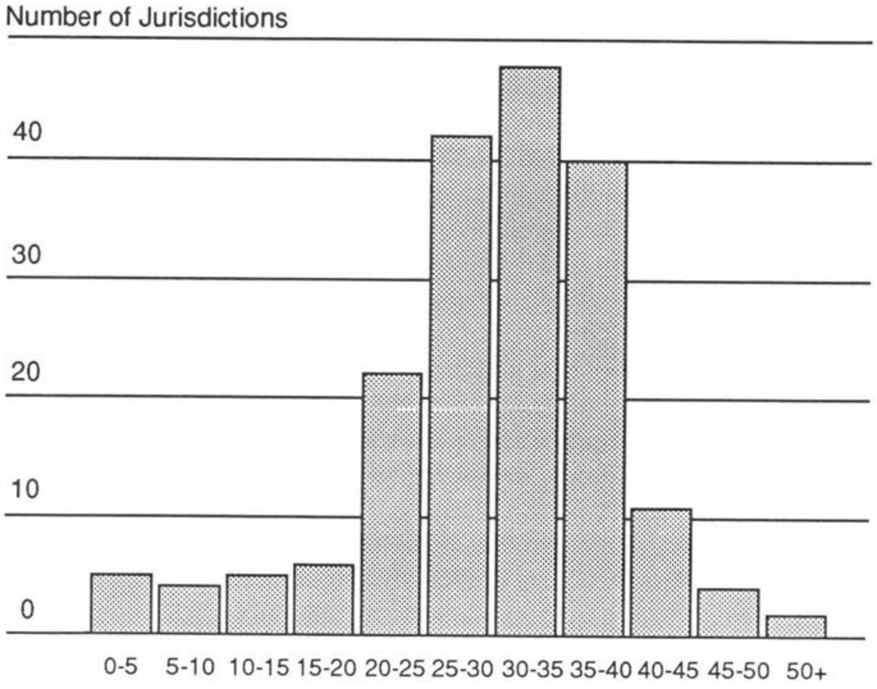
Figure 2.12.a
Alberta Equalized Assessment Per Pupil
(1988 Standardized Data)



Provincial Average = 49,204

Note: For complete figures,see Appendix 12-2, page 93.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.12.b
Alberta Net Mill Rates, 1988



Provincial Average = 33.17

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 12-1, page 93 .
Source: Alberta Education.

2.13 School Board Expenditures

- *School board spending increased by 3.9 percent in the last school year.*
- *Costs in administration and instruction programs continue to increase.*
- *The provincial share of the total cost of school board spending increased slightly to 61.2 per cent in 1988-89.*

For the school year 1988-89, total school board operating expenses were $2.128 billion, an increase of nearly four per cent from the 1987-88 total of $2.056 billion. In the same period, however, total Grade 1 to 12 enrollment in the public and separate school system increased by less than 2 per cent.

The growth in school board spending appears to have slowed and stabilized in recent years to about 5 per cent per year.

As a percentage of total operating expenditures, school board spending for the various programs and services remained stable except for instructional programs, which increased from 65.8 per cent of total expenditures in 1987-88 to 66.2 per cent in 1988-89. Administration costs also increased slightly from 5 per cent of total expenditures to 5.4 per cent in the same period.

Major Sources of School Board Funding
Provincial revenue remains an important source of funding, even though its share has fluctuated over the years. The government's share of the total cost of education in the province has increased substantially each year in absolute dollars, and has exceeded the rate of inflation since 1975 on a cumulative basis.

In 1986-87, the province provided 63 per cent of school board funding, down from 79 per cent in 1975. The municipal and other local share increased from 21 per cent in 1975 to 37 per cent in 1986-87.

In 1988-89, the province provided 60.5 per cent of the revenue to school boards, hardly changing from the 60.7 per cent share in 1987-88. The revenue share from municipal and other local government sources accounted for 39.3 per cent in 1987-88 and 39.5 per cent in 1988-89.

Table 2.13
School Board Operating Expenditures by Function,
1978, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Function	1978 Fiscal Year	% of Total	1987-88*	% of Total	1988-89	% of Total
Early Childhood Services	$11.5M	1.4	$42.2M	2.1	$44.1M	2.1
Elementary	246.2M	29.0	560.6M	27.3	590.3M	27.7
Junior High	139.0M	16.4	282.6M	13.7	294.7M	13.8
Senior High	141.4M	16.6	295.0M	14.3	303.4M	14.3
Special Education	33.6M	4.0	148.1M	7.2	152.6M	7.2
Community Services	7.2M	0.8	23.0M	1.1	23.5M	1.1
Administration	41.2M	4.8	102.7M	5.0	115.1M	5.4
Operation and Maintenance	109.0M	12.8	233.4M	11.4	240.9M	11.3
Student Transportation	44.5M	5.2	107.7M	5.2	111.4M	5.2
Contributions to Capital, Debt Services, Transfers	76.5M	9.0	260.9M	12.7	252.4M	11.9
Total Operating Expenditures	$850.1M		$2,056.2M		$2,128.4M	

*Statistics are from the 1987-88 Audited Financial Statements (A.F.S.) of Divisions and Districts and the 1988 A.F.S. of Counties.
Source: Alberta Education: *School Business Administration Branch.*

2.14 School Board Expenditure per Student

- *From 1987-88 to 1988-89, spending per student by Alberta's school boards increased by 1.7 per cent.*
- *Compared to other provinces, Alberta ranked fourth in per-student spending in Canada in 1988-89.*

In 1988-89, school board operating expenditure per full-time equivalent (FTE) student in Alberta was $4,773. This represents a 1.7 per cent increase over the 1987-88 per pupil expenditure of $4,692.

Between 1972 and 1988, school board spending per student in current dollars in Alberta increased by approximately 400 per cent. Inflation accounted for much of this apparent growth. However, in constant 1988 dollars, per student spending increased by 62 per cent during the same period.

Inter-Provincial Comparison of Expenditures per Student

Among Canada's provinces, Alberta ranked fourth in per student spending in 1988-89. Alberta spent $4,946 per student. Preceding Alberta were Quebec, at $5,894; Ontario, at $5,305; and Manitoba, at $5,196. The United States' average per pupil expenditure in 1989 was US $3,977.

In 1985-86, Alberta ranked second in Canada by spending $4,085 per student. Only Quebec preceded that, at $4,714 per student. Ontario ranked third at $4,074 per student. The United States' average per student spending in 1986 was US $3,756.

This data should be interpreted with some caution; it does not necessarily mean that spending more per capita on students means better or improved student achievement. As well, methods for calculating per-student spending may vary from province to province in Canada, and from state to state in the United States.

Table 2.14.a
Operating Expenditure per Full-Time Equivalent Student, Alberta, 1972 to 1988-89

Year	Current Per Pupil Expenditure	Real (Constant 1988) Per Pupil Expenditure
1972	$ 950	$ 2,954
1973	1,039	3,011
1974	1,182	3,110
1975	1,451	3,434
1976	1,631	3,570
1977	1,800	3,621
1978	1,998	3,704
1979	2,263	3,846
1980	2,512	3,870
1981	3,052	4,175
1982	3,671	4,508
1983	3,945	4,605
1984	4,188	4,766
1985	4,408	4,867
Stub 1986*	4,581	4,893
1986-87	4,668	4,986
1987-88	4,692	4,818
1988-89	4,773	4,773

*See Appendix 11, page 92, note 4 for an explanation.

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Table 2.14.b
Per Student Expenditure by Province, 1985-86 and 1988-89

Province	1985-86	Rank	1988-89	Rank
British Columbia	$ 3,537	(6)	$ 4,455	(8)
Alberta	**4,085**	**(2)**	**4,946**	**(4)**
Saskatchewan	3,678	(5)	4,655	(6)
Manitoba	3,873	(4)	5,196	(3)
Ontario	4,074	(3)	5,305	(2)
Quebec	4,714	(1)	5,894	(1)
New Brunswick	3,160	(8)	4,657	(5)
Nova Scotia	3,323	(7)	4,610	(7)
Prince Edward Island	2,711	(10)	4,025	(9)
Newfoundland	2,883	(9)	4,008	(10)
United States	US $ 3,756 - 1986		US $3,977 (May 1989)	

Notes: Figures adjusted in order to allow for inter-provincial comparisons.
Parentheses contain the relative rankings for each province in that school year.

Sources: CMEC, *The Financing of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada,* December 1986.
Statistics Canada, *Advance Statistics of Education.* 1988-89 (Estimates) Catalogue Number 81-220.
Report on Education Research, State Education Statistics, 1987-88, (May 17, 1989.)

3.1 Number of Students Who Wrote Diploma Examinations

The Diploma Examinations Program is an integral part of Alberta's high school diploma requirements. The program is intended to certify the level of students' academic achievement in selected Grade 12 courses.

The Grade 12 Diploma Examinations Program consists of course-specific examinations that are based on the prescribed Program of Studies for Senior High Schools for the following Grade 12 courses:

English 30
English 33
Social Studies 30
Mathematics 30
Biology 30
Chemistry 30
Physics 30

From 1983-84 (when the current Diploma Examinations program was introduced) to 1988-89, the number of students writing diploma examinations has increased in all diploma subjects, except for English 33. The greatest increase was in Biology 30, which rose from 14,315 to 18,791 students, an increase of 31.3 per cent. Physics 30, which also had the fewest number of candidates, showed the smallest increase during the same period: the number of students who wrote Physics 30 only increased by 1.8 per cent from 8,005 to 8,149. The number of students writing English 33 declined, from 10,534 in 1984-85, to 9,376 in 1988-89. This was a decrease of 11 per cent.

Table 3.1 provides a statistical summary of enrollment in each Grade 12 Diploma examination subject between 1984-85 and 1988-89. It also shows enrollment in each of the subjects as a percentage of the total Grade 12 enrollments. English 30 had the largest increase in student enrollment. Its enrollment rose by 15.9 per cent, from 20,548 to 23,805. As a per cent of Grade 12 enrollment, it increased from 54.6 per cent to 60.3 per cent. Physics 30, with the lowest student enrollment, increased slightly but showed a modest decline as a per cent of Grade 12 enrollment, from 21.3 per cent to 20.6 per cent.

Table 3.1
Number of Students* Writing Diploma Examinations, 1984-85 to 1988-89

Course	1984-85	% of Total Grade 12 Enrollment	1985-86	% of Total Grade 12 Enrollment	1986-87	% of Total Grade 12 Enrollment	1987-88	% of Total Grade 12 Enrollment	1988-89	% of Total Grade 12 Enrollment
English 30	20,548	54.6	21,819	58.3	22,823	59.1	23,308	58.6	23,805	60.3
English 33	10,534	28.0	10,480	29.0	9,934	25.7	9,860	24.8	9,376	23.8
Social Studies 30	17,593	46.8	19,073	50.8	19,269	49.9	20,628	51.8	20,620	52.2
Mathematics 30	17,425	46.3	18,907	50.6	18,872	48.8	19,564	49.2	19,669	49.8
Biology 30	14,315	38.1	16,004	42.8	17,750	45.9	18,752	47.1	18,791	47.6
Chemistry 30	14,160	37.6	15,270	40.8	15,560	40.3	16,133	40.5	16,297	41.3
Physics 30	8,005	21.3	8,141	21.8	8,418	21.8	8,698	21.9	8,149	20.6
TOTAL	**102,580**		**109,694**		**112,626**		**116,943**		**116,707**	

*Includes students who write the examinations more than once.

Sources: Alberta Education: *Student Evaluation and Records Branch; Information Services Branch.*

3.2 1989 Grade 12 Diploma Examination Results

The Diploma Examinations Program consists of course-specific examinations that are based on the prescribed *Program of Studies for Senior High School* for the following Grade 12 courses: English 30, English 33, Social Studies 30, Mathematics 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, and Physics 30. Diploma examinations in Social Studies 30, Mathematics 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, and Physics 30 are available in French translations upon request.

Examinations are administered three times per year: January, June, and August. The majority of students write the exams in January and June. Marks for school work, the diploma examination and a final blended mark made up of the average of the school and diploma examination marks are available for all students.

All Grade 12 students registered in Alberta are now required to write at least one diploma examination in either English 30 or English 33 in order to receive a high school diploma. Students with mature status may receive credit for a Grade 12 course by writing the appropriate diploma examination without having taken instruction in the course.

To obtain credit in any high school course, students must earn a final mark of 50 per cent or better. To obtain credit in a Grade 12 diploma examination course, students must write the diploma examination and attain a final blended mark of 50 per cent or better. The final blended mark is made up of 50 per cent of the mark awarded by the school and 50 per cent of the diploma examination mark. For example, a Physics 30 student might receive a mark of 45 per cent from the school and achieve a mark of 57 per cent on the diploma examination. This student would earn credit for Physics 30 because the average of the school and diploma examination marks would yield a final blended mark of 51 per cent. For students with mature status, who do not have a school mark or whose school mark is lower than the examination mark, the examination mark is the final mark.

Table 3.2 provides a more detailed summary of the January 1989 and June 1989 Grade 12 diploma examination results, including a distribution of student marks by grade categories in diploma examination courses. No attempt is made to compare the results for the two periods, as the populations are not equivalent. The examinations are designed to be equivalent, but proof of equivalence may be difficult.

Average marks for the January 1989 results ranged from 61.1 per cent to 69.3 per cent for school-awarded marks; 62.6 per cent to 65.8 per cent for diploma examination marks; and 62.3 per cent to 67.7 per cent for final blended marks.

Results for June 1989 indicated average marks ranged from 59.6 per cent to 70.4 per cent for school-awarded marks; 61.5 per cent to 66.4 per cent for diploma examination marks; and 61.8 per cent to 68.6 per cent for final blended marks.

Table 3.2

Student Marks in Diploma Examinations, January 1989 and June 1989

		JANUARY 1989							JUNE 1989				
Diploma Exam Course	**No of Students**	**A (80-100%)**	**B (65-79%)**	**C (50-64%)**	**F (0-49%)**	**Average Awarded**	**Diploma Exam Course**	**No. of Students**	**A (80-100%)**	**B (65-79%)**	**C (50-64%)**	**F (0-49%)**	**Average Awarded**
English 30	9,114						*English 30*	13,622					
School-Awarded Mark		13.1	41.3	37.9	7.7	65.4	School-Awarded Mark		14.5	40.6	37.0	7.9	65.6
Diploma Exam Mark		9.3	35.2	44.9	10.6	63.5	Diploma Exam Mark		14.9	41.2	35.4	8.5	66.4
Final Blend Mark		9.6	40.2	45.9	4.4	64.9	Final Blend Mark		13.0	43.0	39.9	4.1	66.5
English 33	3,955						*English 33*	5,226					
School Awarded Mark		3.6	35.4	50.1	10.9	61.1	School Awarded Mark		3.3	29.9	52.5	14.3	59.6
Diploma Exam Mark		6.9	39.1	39.5	14.5	62.6	Diploma Exam Mark		7.2	40.0	38.3	14.5	62.9
Final Blend Mark		2.8	39.0	51.0	7.1	62.3	Final Blend Mark		3.6	35.0	54.2	7.2	61.8
Social Studies 30	8,347						*Social Studies 30*	11,505					
School-Awarded Mark		16.4	37.7	38.8	7.0	66.0	School-Awarded Mark		18.5	36.8	36.8	7.9	66.3
Diploma Exam Mark		11.9	34.9	34.8	18.4	62.8	Diploma Exam Mark		13.1	30.4	33.5	23.0	61.5
Final Blend Mark		13.1	36.8	41.2	8.8	64.7	Final Blend Mark		14.2	34.4	40.1	11.3	64.2
Mathematics 30	8,884						*Mathematics 30*	9,780					
School-Awarded Mark		25.5	32.7	32.6	9.2	67.9	School-Awarded Mark		20.3	30.9	37.0	11.8	65.6
Diploma Exam Mark		27.7	26.7	24.0	21.6	65.8	Diploma Exam Mark		20.7	25.0	25.9	28.4	62.0
Final Blend Mark		25.7	30.5	32.4	11.3	67.3	Final Blend Mark		19.5	27.5	37.1	15.9	64.2
Biology 30	7,830						*Biology 30*	10,654					
School Awarded Mark		19.0	36.3	37.6	7.1	66.7	School Awarded Mark		21.0	34.9	35.8	8.3	66.8
Diploma Exam Mark		21.4	25.6	29.2	23.9	63.2	Diploma Exam Mark		20.9	26.0	27.5	25.6	62.7
Final Blend Mark		20.1	30.4	37.7	11.8	65.4	Final Blend Mark		20.3	30.5	35.8	13.4	65.1
Chemistry 30	6,986						*Chemistry 30*	8,684					
School-Awarded Mark		21.5	36.1	33.9	8.5	67.4	School-Awarded Mark		23.9	35.3	31.9	8.9	67.8
Diploma Exam Mark		19.2	28.5	32.3	20.1	63.7	Diploma Exam Mark		26.4	27.9	26.7	19.0	66.0
Final Blend Mark		19.0	34.8	36.1	10.1	66.0	Final Blend Mark		24.6	32.4	32.0	11.0	67.3
Physics 30	2,888						*Physics 30*	4,791					
School-Awarded Mark		25.2	40.2	28.2	6.4	69.3	School-Awarded Mark		29.1	38.0	27.1	5.8	70.4
Diploma Exam Mark		24.8	29.6	26.0	19.6	65.2	Diploma Exam Mark		24.7	29.8	28.3	17.2	66.0
Final Blend Mark		24.1	35.0	31.5	9.5	67.7	Final Blend Mark		26.0	34.7	31.1	8.2	68.6

Notes:1. Effective January 1989, the Langue et Litterature 30 Diploma Examination will no longer be administered. This diploma examination will be replaced with a Francais 30 Diploma Examination which will be administered for the first time in January 1990. Students enrolled in Francais 30 and Langue et Litterature 30 in 1988-89 will receive a final mark based entirely on the school mark. Final marks for students enrolled in French Language Arts 30 in 1989 and in the future will be based entirely on the school mark. 2. Totals will differ from numbers reported in Table 3.1 because Table 3.1 includes the August sittings.

Source: Alberta Education: *Student Evaluation and Records.*

3.3 Diploma Examination Results by Gender

To compare the performance of Alberta's Grade 12 male and female students, provincial average marks for diploma subjects by gender are presented for two school years, 1983-84 and 1987-88. This is not an attempt to compare examination results between the two time periods for both genders. The populations are different and the tests have not been equated. Neither are the examination results standardized or equated over the years or across subject boundaries. The only purpose here is to provide some indication of the performance of male and female Grade 12 students on the diploma examination program.

In 1983-84, the provincial average marks for diploma subjects ranged from 60.3 per cent to 65.7 per cent for males, and 62.3 per cent to 65.6 per cent for females. In 1987-88, average marks for diploma examination results ranged from 60.4 per cent to 68.1 per cent for males, and from 63.7 per cent to 71.8 per cent for females. In both 1983/84 and 1987/88, females scored higher than males in English 30, English 33 and Physics 30. Males scored higher on Social Studies 30, Math 30, Biology 30 and Chemistry 30.

Table 3.3
Alberta Diploma Exam Results* by Gender, 1983-84 and 1987-88

Course	1983-84		1987-88	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
English 30	61.5	64.7	61.9	65.4
English 33	60.3	63.4	60.4	63.7
Langue et Litterature 30	--	--	66.6	71.8
Social Studies 30	64.5	62.3	66.2	64.0
Mathematics 30	64.2	62.6	66.1	65.0
Biology 30	63.3	62.3	66.4	65.1
Chemistry 30	65.7	64.3	66.0	64.4
Physics 30	64.9	65.6	68.1	69.3

*Provincial average marks for diploma subjects.

Source: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

3.4 Number and Type of Diplomas Awarded

Alberta Education issues three distinct high school diplomas. The General High School Diploma and the Advanced High School Diploma certify that the recipients have met the requirements outlined in the *Junior High School Handbook* and the *Senior High School Handbook*. The High School Equivalency Diploma is an alternative means of certification for individuals who have left high school. The requirements that must be met in order to earn a High School Equivalency diploma are also specified in the *Senior High School Handbook.*

To earn a General High School diploma, students must obtain course credit in either English 30 or English 33 and obtain 100 credits distributed over courses as specified in the handbook. Some students who are working towards the General High School diploma may wish to obtain credits in other diploma examination courses (i.e. Social Studies 30, Mathematics 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, Physics 30). To obtain credits in these courses, students must also write the appropriate diploma examinations regardless of the type of diploma they wish to receive.

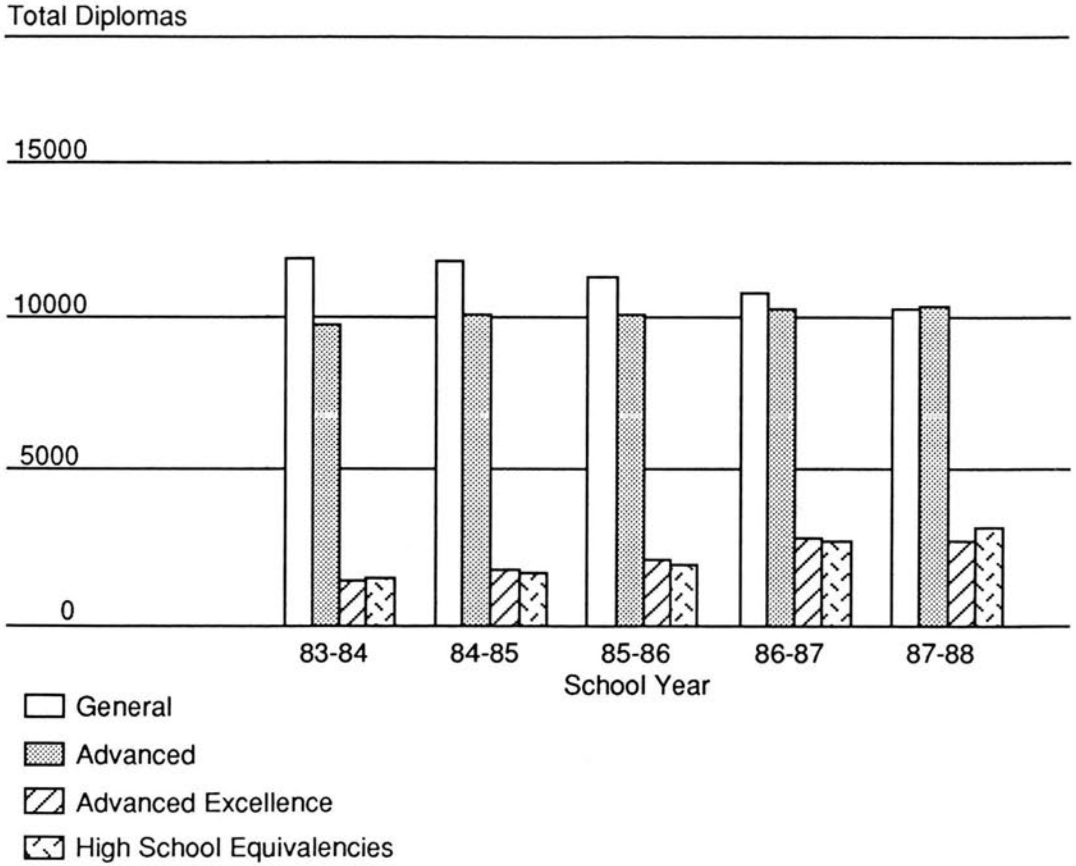
The Advanced High School Diploma certifies achievement in an academic program. To earn this diploma, students must satisfy the current course and credit requirements for a General High School Diploma and obtain course credits in English 30, Social Studies 30, Mathematics 30, and one of Biology 30, Chemistry 30, or Physics 30.

An Award of Excellence is given to students who meet the requirements for an Advanced High School Diploma and obtain a final average of 80 per cent or higher on the four required diploma examination courses, with not less than 65 per cent in any one of these four required courses. The Award of Excellence is noted on the student's Advanced High School Diploma.

The number of high school diplomas awarded by Alberta Education in 1987-88 was 26,559. This is an increase of 7.9 per cent from the 24,604 diplomas awarded in 1983-84. These numbers include student diploma upgrades and all students in the Northwest Territories, the Alberta Correspondence School, private schools and extension programs, and the Alberta vocational centres. The totals also include diplomas awarded annually as of September 30th of the school year. For example, 1987-88 figures are total diplomas awarded as of September 30th, 1988.

Presently, there appears to be a trend in student enrollment away from the general and advanced diplomas to more Advanced with Excellence Diplomas. Of all the diplomas awarded to students each school year, the proportion of General High School Diplomas declined from 48.2 per cent in 1983-84 to 38.5 per cent in 1987-88. The proportion of Advanced High School Diplomas has remained stable, around 39 per cent, but the proportion of Advanced with Excellence Diplomas has increased from 5.9 per cent to 10.4 per cent. In the same period, the proportion of the High School Equivalency Diplomas increased from 6.2 per cent to 11.9 per cent. Figure 3.4 provides a graphic presentation of the number and type of diplomas awarded from 1983-84 to 1987-88.

Figure 3.4
Distribution of Types of Diplomas Awarded*: 1983-84 to 1987-88



* Includes diplomas awarded to students who have upgraded their previous or original diplomas. For complete figures, see Table 3.5, page 51.
Source: Alberta Education.

3.5 Number and Type of Diplomas Awarded by Type of School System

In 1987-88, 20,814 General High School Diplomas, Advanced High School Diplomas and Advanced with Excellence diplomas were awarded to students by schools in Alberta's public school system. This represents 78.4 per cent of the total diplomas awarded. Of these, 17,087 or 64.3 per cent were awarded to students in public schools and 3,727 or 14.1 per cent were awarded to students in separate schools (including the Protestant Separate and Roman Catholic Public schools), consolidates and regional schools.

Students in private schools, post-secondary institutions, the Alberta Correspondence School, the Northwest Territories, and other centres were awarded 2,572 general, advanced and Advanced with Excellence diplomas. This represents 9.7 per cent of total diplomas. High School Equivalency Diplomas accounted for 11.9 per cent or 3,173 of the total diplomas awarded in 1987-88. Table 3.5 provides a detailed distribution of the number of diplomas and type for each school system from 1983-84 to 1987-88.

Students in the public, separate and private schools were awarded more advanced diplomas than general diplomas compared to the other school systems.

Table 3.5

Number of Type of Diplomas[1] Awarded by Type of School System, 1983-84 to 1987-88

1983-84	General	Advanced	Excellence	Equivalency	Total
Public	8,716	6,997	1,063		16,776
Separate	1,506	1,221	192		2,919
Other(1)	179	146	40		365
Private	514	596	53		1,163
Post-Secondary	151	146	10		307
ACS	458	308	39		805
Northwest Territories	112	57	5		174
Other (2)	227	301	39		567
Equivalency				1,528	1,528
Total	**11,863**	**9,772**	**1,441**	**1,528**	**24,604**

1984-85	General	Advanced	Excellence	Equivalency	Total
Public	8,536	7,331	1,357		17,224
Separate	1,513	1,373	285		3,171
Other (1)	178	153	42		373
Private	397	492	48		937
Post-Secondary	155	143	8		306
ACS	739	371	47		1,157
Northwest Territories	105	39	8		152
Other (2)	145	123	19		287
Equivalency				1,766	1,766
Total	**11,768**	**10,025**	**1,814**	**1,766**	**25,373**

1985-86	General	Advanced	Excellence	Equivalency	Total
Public	8,329	7,397	1,658		17,384
Separate	1,405	1,455	343		3,203
Other (1)	178	174	39		391
Private	384	448	57		889
Post-Secondary	136	108	11		255
ACS	601	341	42		984
Northwest Territories	141	60	5		206
Other (2)	135	87	3		225
Equivalency				1,948	1,948
Total	**11,309**	**10,070**	**2,158**	**1,948**	**25,485**

1986-87	General	Advanced	Excellence	Equivalency	Total
Public	7,821	7,448	2,151		17,420
Separate	1,347	1,478	430		3,255
Other[2]	185	207	58		450
Private	366	438	95		899
Post-Secondary	138	133	16		287
ACS	670	391	71		1,132
Northwest Territories	103	76	11		190
Other[3]	97	68	8		173
Equivalency				2,744	2,744
Total	**10,727**	**10,239**	**2,840**	**2,744**	**26,550**

1987-88	General	Advanced	Excellence	Equivalency	Total
Public	7,382	7,604	2,101		17,087
Separate	1,326	1,566	394		3,286
Other[2]	165	202	74		441
Private	379	405	93		877
Post-Secondary	148	133	13		294
ACS	610	352	66		1,028
Northwest Territories	146	80	12		238
Other[3]	69	54	12		135
Equivalency				3,173	3,173
Total	**10,225**	**10,396**	**2,765**	**3,173**	**26,559**

Notes:

1. Includes upgrades, and diplomas awarded as of September 30th.
2. Includes Protestant Separate Schools, R.C. Public Schools, Consolidates, Regional Schools.
3. Includes Writing Center, Private Study, Out-of-Province evaluations, driving schools, Dept. of Indian Affairs, etc.

Source: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

3.6 Number and Type of Diplomas Awarded by Gender and Age

Diplomas Awarded by Gender

There are slightly more female senior high students receiving diplomas than male students. Figures from 1983-84 to 1987-88 show that approximately 52 per cent of all diplomas awarded go to female students. Male students receive 48 per cent of all diplomas awarded.

In 1987-88, 13,721 diplomas or 51.6 per cent were awarded to female students, compared to 12,838 or 48.3 per cent of diplomas to male students. In 1983-84, 12,761 or 51.9 per cent of total diplomas were awarded to female students, while 11,843 diplomas or 48.1 per cent went to male students.

However, when it comes to the types of diplomas awarded, the percentages of males and females receiving general, advanced and Advanced with Excellence diplomas are roughly the same. For example, in 1987-88, 39.3 per cent of females and 39.0 per cent of males received advanced diplomas. Ten per cent of females received Advanced with Excellence diplomas, and 10.6 per cent of males received Advanced with Excellence diplomas.

There was a slight difference between males and females receiving general diplomas: in 1987-88, females received 39.7 per cent of general diplomas, compared to 37.2 per cent for males. Table 3.6.a presents a detailed summary distribution of diplomas awarded from 1983-84 to 1987-88, by type and gender.

Diplomas Awarded by Age

The number of diplomas awarded to 16, 17 and 18 year olds in Alberta's senior high schools account for the largest percentage of diplomas awarded. The greatest proportion of diplomas awarded are received by 17 year olds, followed by 16 and 18 year olds. At the same time, the number of diplomas awarded to students 19 years and over is increasing.

In 1987-88, the number of diplomas awarded to 16, 17 and 18 year olds was 21,387, or 80.6 per cent of total diplomas, compared to 21,032, or 85.5 per cent of all diplomas in 1983-84.

Of total diplomas awarded in 1987-88, 48.3 per cent were received by 17 year olds, 20.6 per cent by 16 year olds, and 11.7 per cent by 18 year olds. The diploma totals for 1983-84 were 53.2 per cent, 20.0 per cent, and 12.3 per cent for 17, 16, and 18 year olds respectively.

Between 1983-84 and 1987-88, the number of diplomas received by students 19 years of age and over increased by 45.7 per cent, from 3,524 to 5,136. Diplomas received by this age group accounted for 19.3 per cent of the total diplomas awarded in 1987-88, compared to 14.3 per cent of the total diplomas awarded in 1983-84.

The largest proportion of diplomas in the 19 years and over age group are awarded to students 25 years old and over. In 1983-84, 1,356 diplomas, or 5.5 per cent of the total diplomas, were awarded to students 25 years old and over. In 1987-88, this increased to 2,782, or 10.5 per cent of the total diplomas. Table 3.6.b. provides a detailed summary of diplomas awarded by age from 1983-84 to 1987-88.

Table 3.6.a
Diplomas Awarded Annually by Type and Gender: 1984-85 to 1987-88

Year		Advanced	Advanced Excellence	General	Equivalency	Total
1983-84	Female	5,144	713	6,214	690	12,761
	Male	4,628	728	5,649	838	11,843
	Total	**9,772**	**1,441**	**11,863**	**1,528**	**24,604**
1984-85	Female	5,219	929	6,262	806	13,216
	Male	4,806	885	5,506	960	12,157
	Total	**10,025**	**1,814**	**11,768**	**1,766**	**25,373**
1985-86	Female	5,146	1,073	6,058	854	13,131
	Male	4,924	1,086	5,252	1,094	12,356
	Total	**10,070**	**2,159**	**11,310**	**1,948**	**25,487**
1986-87	Female	5,312	1,412	5,689	1,276	13,689
	Male	4,927	1,428	5,038	1,468	12,861
	Total	**10,239**	**2,840**	**10,727**	**2,744**	**26,550**
1987-88	Female	5,390	1,401	5,446	1,484	13,721
	Male	5,006	1,364	4,779	1,689	12,838
	Total	**10,396**	**2,765**	**10,225**	**3,173**	**26,559**

Notes: 1. Includes upgrades.
2. Includes public/separate, private, Northwest Territories, private study, extensions programs and AVC.
3. Diplomas awarded annually as of September 30th.

Table 3.6.b
Diplomas Awarded Annually by Age: 1984-85 to 1987-88

Year	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25+**	**Total**
1983-84	1	1	46	4,920	13,094	3,018	911	435	263	230	178	151	1,356	**24,604**
1984-85	-	1	43	5,501	12,961	3,033	888	414	285	268	212	194	1,573	**25,373**
1985-86	-	-	40	5,628	12,580	3,197	902	402	310	266	272	196	1,694	**25,487**
1986-87	-	2	25	5,461	12,860	3,302	925	420	313	279	275	243	2,445	**26,550**
1987-88	-	-	36	5,458	12,817	3,112	911	424	265	276	241	237	2,782	**26,559**

Notes: 1. Includes upgrades.
2. Includes public/separate, private, Northwest Territories, private study, extension programs and AVC.
3. Diplomas awarded annually as of September 30th.

Sources: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

3.7 Rutherford Scholarships for High School Achievement

The Alexander Rutherford Scholarship for High School Achievement Awards is provided through the Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund, funded by a $100 million endowment from the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. The program is designed to encourage people in all walks of life to continue their education.

The Rutherford scholarship, with a value of up to $1,500, is awarded to Alberta's high school students who meet certain eligibility criteria, and requires enrollment in post-secondary institutions in or outside Alberta. Because of its appeal to well-motivated students at each Alberta high school grade level, as well as the breadth of the eligibility criteria, the Rutherford Scholarship is a significant indicator of the academic excellence and performance of Alberta's high school students.

Eligibility Criteria

Currently, to qualify for the scholarship, students must maintain an average in Grades 10, 11, and 12 of 80 per cent or higher in five designated subjects. The table below summarizes the eligibility criteria for Grades 10, 11, and 12.

Grade 10

English 10 or 13
Two of the following:
- Social Studies 10
- Mathematics 10
- Biology 10
- Chemistry 10
- Physics 10
- A language other than English at the 1000 level

Any two other subjects at the 1000 level including the above subjects.

Grade 11

English 20, 23 or Literature/ Communications 21
Two of the following:
- Social Studies 20
- Mathematics 20
- Biology 20
- Chemistry 20
- Physics 20
- A language other than English at the 1000 level.

Any two other subjects at the 2000 level including the above subjects.

Grade 12

English 30
Four of the following:
- Social Studies 30
- Mathematics 30
- Mathematics 31
- Biology 30
- Chemistry 30
- Physics 30
- A language other than English at the 3000 level.

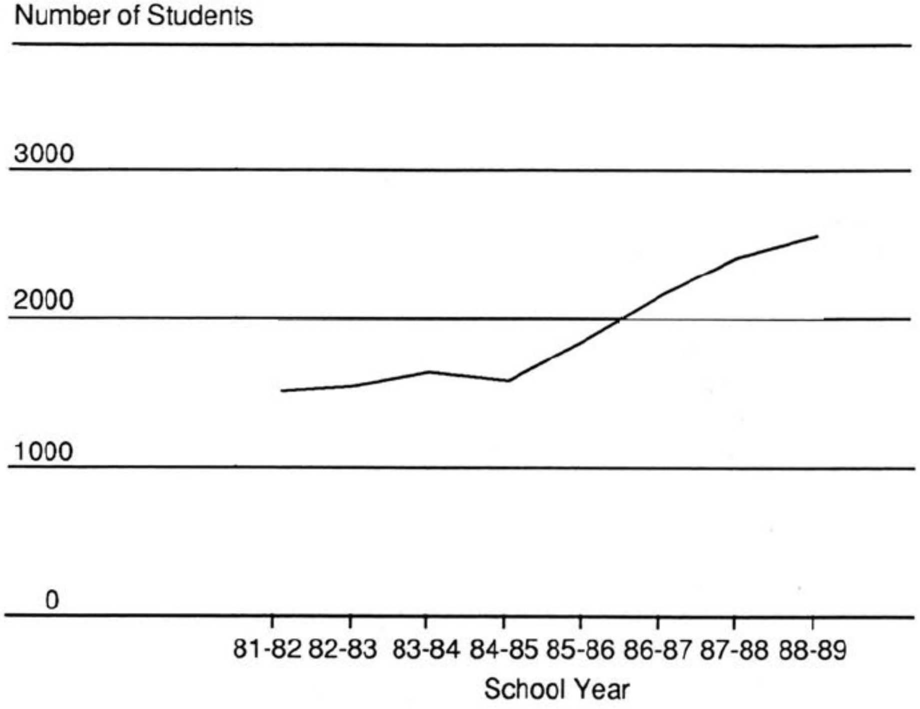
Number of Students Eligible

Between 1981-82 and 1988-89, the number of students eligible for the scholarship in all three grades (10, 11 and 12) increased by 67.3 per cent from 1,531 to 2,562. During the same period, the total value of the number of awards increased from $3.4 million to $4.9 million, an increase of approximately 45 per cent.

Table 3.7
Number of Students Eligible for Rutherford Scholarships, Grades 10, 11, 12, 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year of Eligibility*	Number of Students
1981-82	1,531
1982-83	1,570
1983-84	1,655
1984-85	1,622
1985-86	1,863
1986-87	2,178
1987-88	2,430
1988-89	2,562

Figure 3.7
Number of Students Eligible* for Rutherford Scholarships, Grades 10, 11, 12, 1981-82 to 1988-89



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* The records of students who graduated or left school in the years 1980-81 to1987-88 were analysed according to year of eligibility. The year of eligibility is defined as the first year the students became eligible for the scholarships. This means, for example, their records of students who graduated or left completed a course in 1987-88 were analysed and assigned to the 1988-89 year of eligibility.

Source: Alberta Education: *Student Evaluation and Records Branch.*

3.8 Student Participation/Completion Rates

The success of any school system may be evaluated by its ability to keep its students in school until graduation. Other indicators that may be used are: participation rates, the graduation rate, and early school leaver or drop-out rate.

Participation Rates

Participation rate is defined here as the total enrollment of a select age group (e.g. 14 to 19 year olds) in Alberta's public, separate and private school systems as a proportion of all 14 to19 year olds in the population.

Between 1978-79 to 1988-89, the participation rate of 14 to19 year olds in Alberta's public, separate and private school system increased from 56.3 per cent to 62.6 per cent.

Recent data from selected OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) countries showed that the participation rates of 17 year olds in formal education were: 94 per cent in Japan, 89 per cent in Germany, 87 per cent in the United States, 78 per cent in Sweden, and 72 per cent in Canada. The Alberta equivalent for 17 year olds is 66.3 per cent. These figures may or may not be directly comparable as methods used to calculate participation rate may vary from country to country.

Graduation Rate

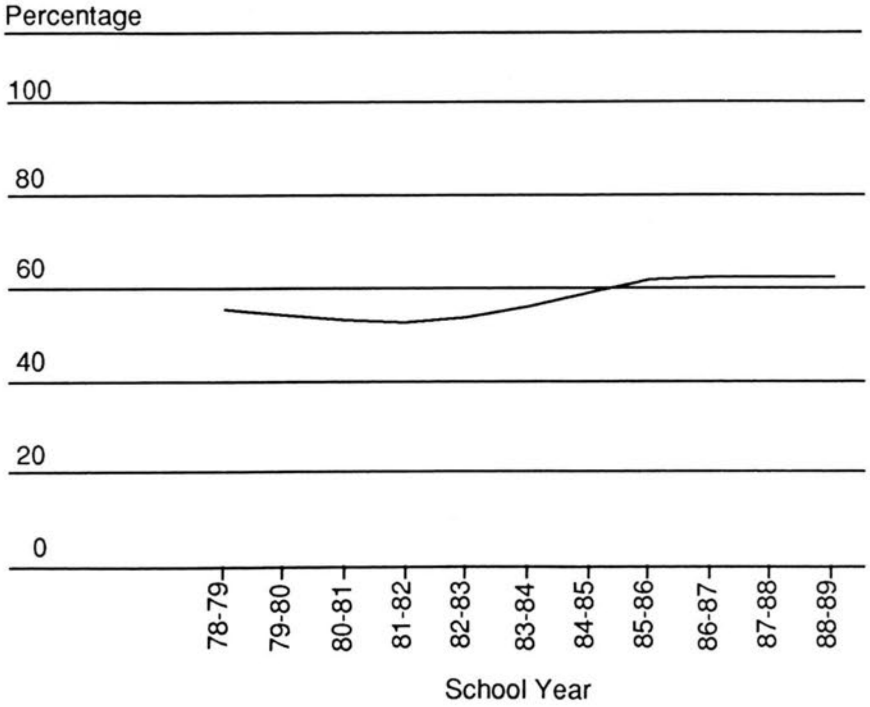
Graduation rate is defined here as the total number of diplomas awarded as a percentage of the total number of Grade 12 students in a given school year. Only the public school system, i.e. public and separate schools, will be reported here. As well, the total diplomas do not include High School Equivalency diplomas. Grade 12 enrollment totals also include a number of students who already have diplomas but have returned to school to upgrade their diplomas, mostly for post-secondary entrance.

Because of the exclusion of the other school systems as well as the high school equivalency diplomas, the graduation rate for Alberta's public and separate schools may appear lower if compared to other province or states in the United States. Usually, graduation rate data are not directly comparable as the methods used to calculate graduation rates may be significantly different.

In 1987-88, the graduation rate in Alberta's public and separate school system was 55.3 per cent, down from 58.7 per cent in 1983-84. However, if all Grade 12 students (excluding Lloydminster) enrolled in *all* of Alberta's school systems (i.e. public, separate, private, NWT, etc.), and *all* diplomas awarded to students in all the school systems were included, the graduation rate for 1987-88 would be 67.2 per cent, down from 68.6 per cent in 1983-84.

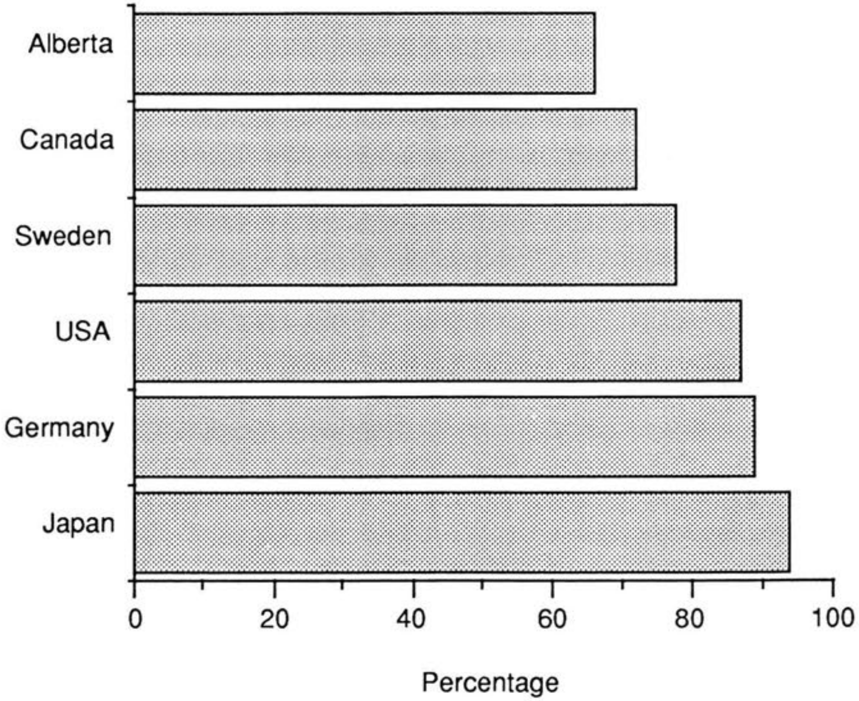
Some comparative provincial and American states' graduation rates for the most recent years available are: Ontario - 69 per cent (1987); Quebec - 68 per cent (1989); Newfoundland - 65 per cent (1987); U.S. average - 71.1 per cent (1987); Florida - 59 per cent (1987); Minnesota - 91 per cent; California - 66 per cent (1987).

Figure 3.8.a
Participation Rates of 14-19 Year Olds,
Alberta, 1978-79 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 2-4, page 77.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 3.8.b
Participation Rates of 17 Year Olds in Formal Education,
Alberta and Selected OECD (Organization of Economic
Cooperation and Development) Countries, 1988-89



Source: Rona Maynard, "Look, Jane, Dick Can't Read", *The Globe and Mail* (April 21, 1989). Alberta Education.

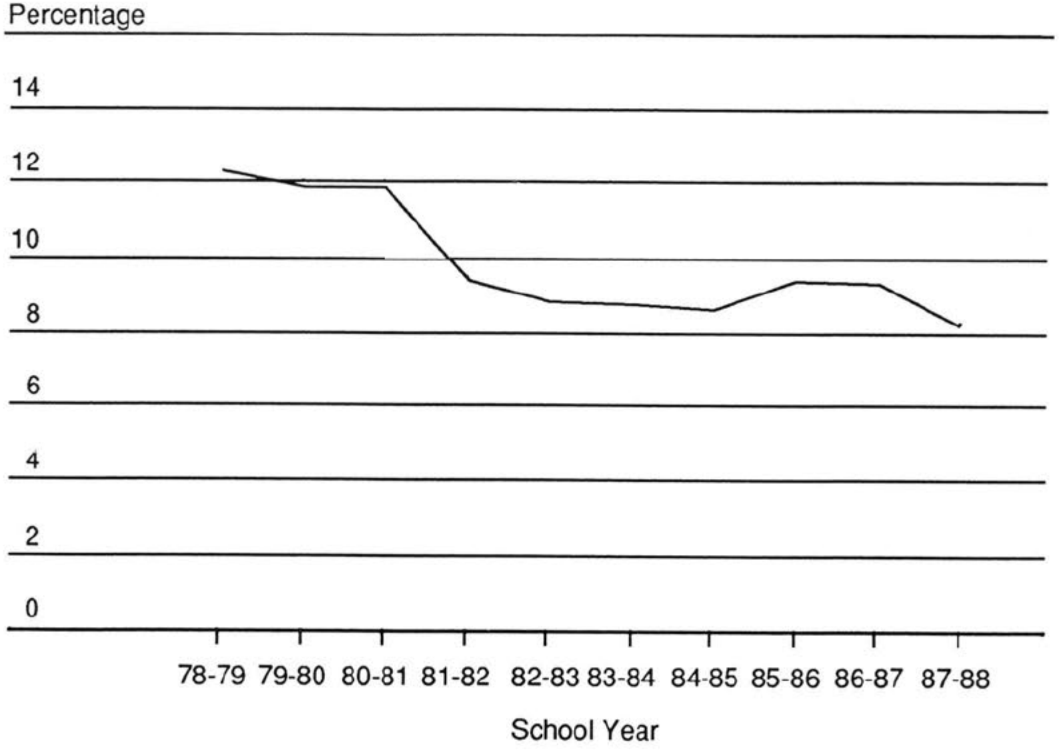
3.8 Student Participation/Completion Rates (cont'd)

Early School Leaver (or Drop-Out) Rate
Early school leavers or drop-outs are defined here as: 14 to18 year old students, registered by September 30th, and not in school the following September 30th. These students did not receive a diploma, and did not complete other school programs. Adjustments to the registration data must be made to account for age-specific interprovincial and international migration, and mortality rates.

In 1987-88, the early school leaver rate in Alberta's public, separate and private schools was 8.3 per cent, the lowest since 1978-79, and down from the 1986-87 rate of 9.4 per cent. In 1978-79, the drop-out rate was 12.4 per cent.

Comparative provincial data for the most recent years available are: Newfoundland - 5.3 per cent (1987); British Columbia - 7.1 per cent (1985-86); Ontario - 13.1 per cent (1984-85). In 1987, Quebec reported 33,400 drop-outs, and estimated that the probability of leaving secondary school before graduation for its students was 32.4 per cent. Caution is advised in comparing data from different province, since the definitions of and data collection methods may vary considerably.

Figure 3.8.c
Early School Leaver Rates,
Age 14 to 18, 1978-79 to 1987-88



Source: Alberta Education.

3.9 Grades 3, 6, and 9 Achievement Test Results

In 1988, Alberta Education administered tests in Grade 3 Social Studies, Grade 6 Language Arts, and Grade 9 Mathematics. The 1988 achievement tests were based on the prescribed objectives of the *Grade 3 Social Studies*, *Grade 6 English Language Arts*, and *Grade 9 Mathematics* provincial programs of studies.

The Grade 3 Social Studies Achievement Test consisted of 50 multiple-choice questions on knowledge and inquiry skills. In 1988 the test was administered to 29,961 students, compared to 25,775 students in 1984.

The Grade 6 English Language Arts Achievement Test was a two-part test. Part A, Composition, consisted of an assignment in which students were required to write a story based on a story starter. Part B, Reading, consisted of 50 multiple-choice questions on a variety of literary and expository reading selections. A total of 32,069 students wrote the Grade 6 English Language Arts Achievement Test in 1988, as compared to 28,812 students in 1984.

The Grade 9 Mathematics Achievement Test consisted of 75 multiple-choice questions on the first six strands in the core program. The test was written by 25,290 students in 1988, excluding 1,867 students who were exempted due to their involvement in piloting the new Mathematics Program of Studies. In 1984, 27,121 students took the Grade 9 Mathematics Achievement Test.

Summary of Test Results

Student achievement in *Grade 3 Social Studies* in 1988 was about as high as expected. Results show that 80.0 per cent of the students who wrote the test achieved an acceptable performance level and 18.8 per cent achieved an outstanding level. A comparison of 1984 results show that achievement in 1988 was the same as in 1984.

In *Grade 6 English Language Arts*, student achievement was also high. Results show that 83.1 per cent of the students who wrote the test achieved an acceptable performance level and 9.9 per cent achieved an outstanding level. A comparison with results in 1984 shows that, overall, achievement was higher in 1988.

Student achievement in 1988 in *Grade 9 Mathematics* was higher than expected. Results show that 88.9 per cent of the students achieved an acceptable level of performance and 24.3 per cent achieved an outstanding level. A comparison with results in 1984 indicate higher achievement in 1988.

Table 3.9
Summary of Achievement Test Results:
Grades 3, 6, and 9, 1983 and 1987

	1983 Test	1987 Test
Grade Three Social Studies		
Number of Questions	50	50
Number of Students Writing	25,775	29,961
% of Grade 3 Students Writing	74.2%	86.4%
Average Score*	31.5	31.1
Standard Deviation*	8.4	9.1
Grade Six Language Arts (Multiple Choice)		
Number of Questions	50	50
Number of Students Writing	28,812	32,069
% of Grade 6 Students Writing	87.1%	97.2%
Average Score*	33.5	34.7
Standard Deviation*	8.1	8.0
Grade Nine Mathematics		
Number of Questions	73	75
Number of Students Writing	27,121	25,290**
% of Grade 9 Students Writing	81.4%	80.9%
Average Score*	48.4	50.8
Standard Deviation*	13.0	13.1

* Test scores are equated to ensure comparability between tests over time.

** Not included were 1,867 students who were exempted due to their involvement in piloting the new Mathematics Program of Studies.

Source: Alberta Education: *Student Evaluation and Records Branch.*

3.10 Major Activities of High School Graduates

In December 1988, Alberta Advanced Education with the assistance of Alberta Education conducted a survey of the 1987-88 high school graduates. The survey collected information on the post-secondary education experiences, plans and other characteristics of these recent graduates.

A random sample of 1,250 high school graduates was selected from the population of 21,905 secondary school students who received an Alberta high school diploma between September 1, 1987 and August 31, 1988. A total of 780 Alberta high school graduates responded to the survey. After adjusting for those graduates who could not be located and for those who should not have been included in the sample, as they were not 1988 graduates, the 780 replies received represented a response rate of 65.1 per cent. Although the graduates who responded to the survey are reasonably representative of the 1988 high school graduates population, generalizations to the population should be made with caution regarding the region in which the students graduated, their gender and their matriculation status.

Only selected areas of the survey results are summarized here. (For more about the survey instrument and other information, or for a copy of the full report, please contact the Research and Information Support Branch of Alberta Advanced Education).

Plans prior to high school graduation

Graduates were asked what their plans were in Grade 12 for most of the first year after graduation. It was found that 64.6 per cent of the graduates surveyed said they had planned to continue with their education. Thirty-one per cent planned to work, and 2.3 per cent planned to travel. The remaining 2.1 per cent of the graduates either did not respond, listed other activities or indicated that they were undecided.

Actual and Major Activity of Graduates

Although many graduates' responses indicated that they were involved in more than one activity (such as working and attending school), the following summary represents their major activity after high school graduation. Well over half of recent Alberta high school graduates followed a direct route into higher education. It was found that 57.9 per cent of the graduates surveyed were continuing their education full-time in post-secondary institutions. Another 30.9 per cent were engaged in paid or self-employment, while 2.9 per cent of the graduates were unemployed and looking for work. Other activities accounted for 8.0 per cent of graduates.

Participation in Post-Secondary Education

Apart from the 57.9 per cent of the graduates who were attending post-secondary schools on a full-time basis, it was found that four per cent of graduates were attending post-secondary institutions on a part-time basis, while 10.4 per cent indicated that they were attending a high school at the time of the survey. The remaining 27.7 per cent of graduates were not participating in any type of educational activity.

Among the graduates who continued their education full-time in post secondary institutions, 44.9 percent were in universities , 39.3 per cent were in colleges or technical institutes, 7.2 per cent were in other types of Alberta post-secondary institutions, and 8.6 per cent were attending post-secondary institutions outside of the province. The Grade 12 averages of graduates were significantly related to the type of institution attended. Among those who entered post-secondary schools on a full-time basis, those with Grade 12 averages of 70 per cent or over, compared to those with lower grades, were much more likely to be attending university.

Figure 3.10.a
1988 High School Graduates' Plans After Grade 12 Graduation

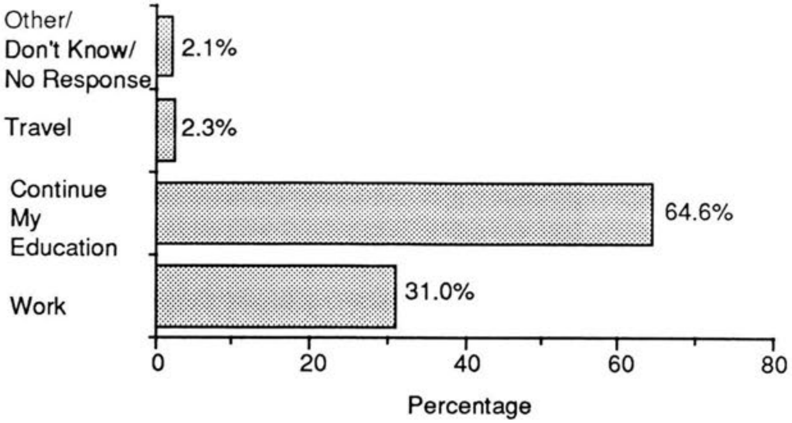
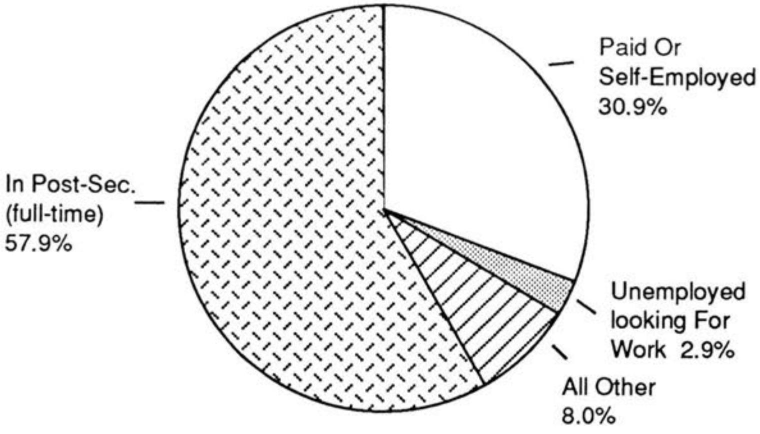


Figure 3.10.b
Major Activity at Present of 1988 High School Graduates



Note: There was 0.1 per cent no-response rate.

Figure 3.10.c
Percent of 1988 High School Graduates Now Attending
A High School or Post- Secondary Institution, Full-Time or Part-Time

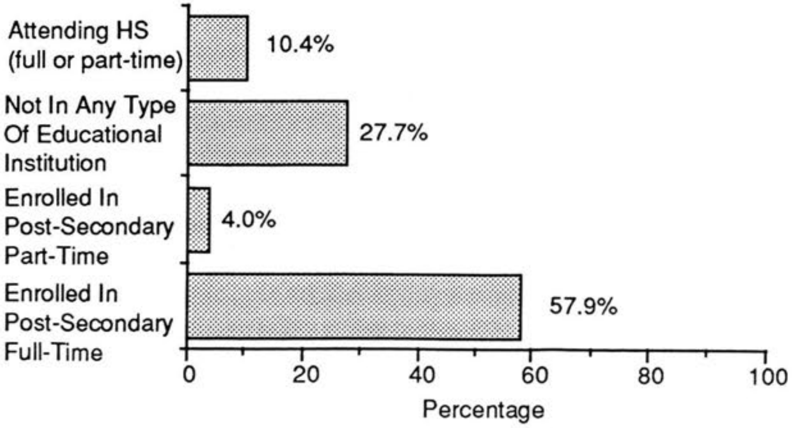
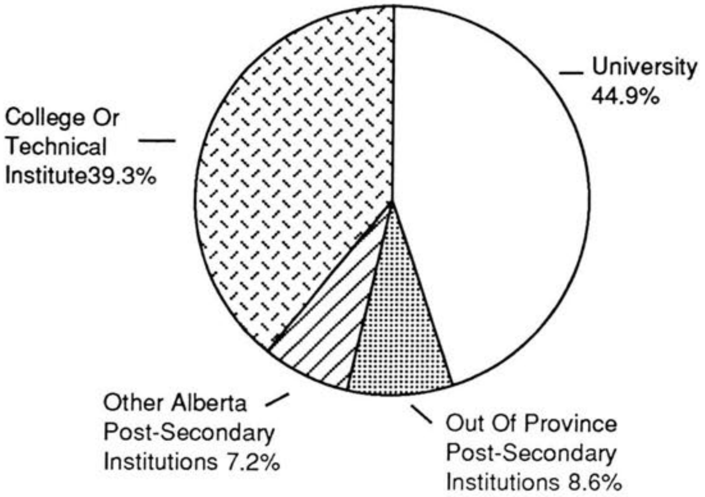


Figure 3.10.d
Type of Institution Attended by Graduates who
Entered Post-Secondary Education on a Full-Time Basis



Source: Alberta Advanced Education.

3.11 Enrollment in Alberta Post-Secondary Institutions

In recent years, an increasing number of Alberta's high school graduates are attending various post-secondary institutions in the province. New student data for 1988-89 supplied by the various post-secondary institutions and by Alberta Advanced Education shows that, of students moving on to further studies *directly* from high school on a full-time basis, 58.9 per cent enrolled in studies at the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, and Lethbridge. Another 12.7 per cent attended a technical institute, 27.0 per cent attended a community college and the remaining 1.4 per cent attended schools of nursing and adult eEducation programs.

Table 3.11 shows the enrollment statistics for new part-time and full-time students who entered directly into a post-secondary institution after high school, as well as the statistics for those who delayed their entry. Of the total new post-secondary students, full and part-time, who last attended an Alberta high school, 34.7 per cent enrolled in studies at an Alberta university, 24.7 per cent attended a technical institute, 33.8 per cent attended a community college, 1.3 per cent attended a nursing school, and 5.5 per cent attended an adult education centre.

Precise statistics about what programs or fields of study students choose are not available. A general observation is that, for those who attend universities, the majority enroll in the arts and sciences. However, at the technical and college levels, students enroll in highly specialized programs or career-preparation fields. Some also enter university transfer programs.

Table 3.11

New Students in Post-Secondary Institutions (From Alberta High Schools):1988-89

Institution	**Direct**	**Delayed**	**Totals**
UNIVERSITIES			
University of Alberta			
Full-Time	2,727	378	3,105
Part-Time	73	117	190
University of Calgary			
Full-Time	2,082	231	2,313
Part-Time	-	-	323
University of Lethbridge			
Full-Time	400	101	501
Part-Time	-	-	28
Total Universities	**5,282**	**827**	**6,460**
TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS			
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT)			
Full-time	653	823	1,476
Part-Time	-	-	993
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT)			
Full-time	450	1,551*	2,001
Westerra Institute of Technology **			
Full-Time	23	104	127
Total Technical Institutions	**1,126**	**2,478**	**4,597**
COLLEGES			
Keyano College			
Full-time	61	113	174
Medicine Hat College			
Full-time	461	450	911
Fairview College			
Full-time	25	345	370
Canadian Union College			
Full-Time	-	-	39
The King's College			
Full-time	85	22	107
Concordia College			
Full-time	414	93	507
Camrose Lutheran College			
Full-time	-	-	333
COLLEGES (cont'd)			
Grant McEwen Community College			
Full-time	-	-	962
Part-time	-	-	209
Mount Royal College			
Full-time	669	574	1,243
Lethbridge Community College			
Full-time	198	174	372
Grande Prairie Regional College			
Full-time	227	231	458
Lakeland College			
Full-time	246	206	452
Alberta College of Art			
Full-time	-	-	145
Total Colleges	**2,386**	**2,208**	**6,282**
SCHOOLS OF NURSING			
Alberta Hospital - Edmonton	-	-	9
Alberta Hospital - Ponoka	6	19	25
Foothills Hospital	41	-	41
Misericordia	-	-	85
Royal Alexandra	27	44	71
University of Alberta Hospital	11	-	11
Total Nursing	**85**	**63**	**242**
ADULT EDUCATION CENTERS			
Alberta Vocational Centre-Edmonton	-	-	856
Alberta Vocational Centre-Calgary	41	-	41
Alberta Vocational Centre-Grouard	-	-	72
Alberta Vocational Centre-Slave Lake	-	-	14
Alberta Vocational Centre-Lac La Biche	-	-	31
Alberta Vocational Centre-Swan Hills	-	-	4
Alberta Vocational Centre-McLennan	-	-	12
Total AVC	**41**	**-**	**1,030**
GRAND TOTALS	**8,920**	**5,576**	**18,611**

*Revised by SAIT

**Base funded only

Note: Student statistics from Red Deer College were not available at time of publication.

Sources: Alberta Advanced Education, and Individual Post-Secondary Institutions.

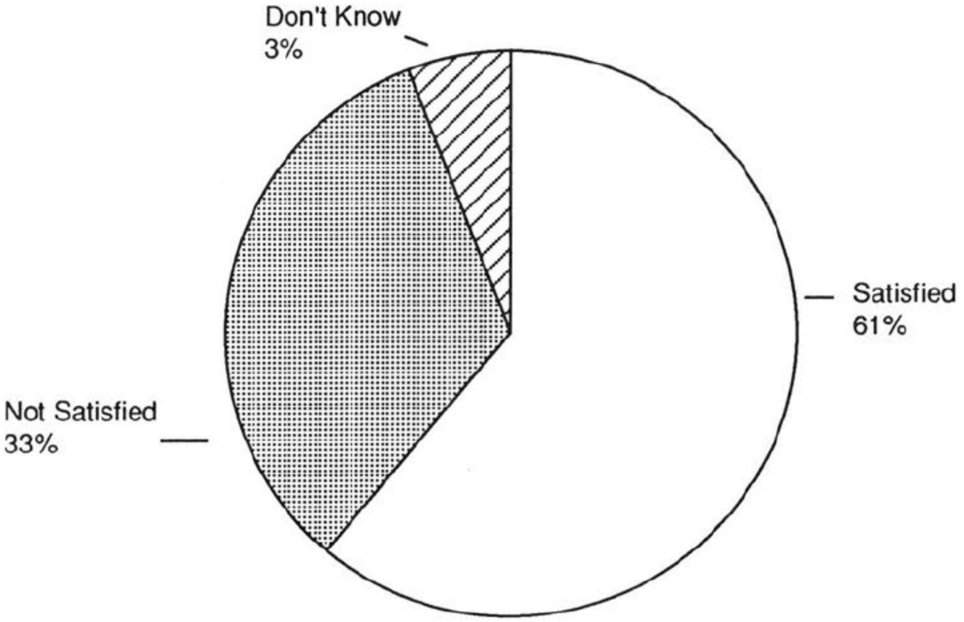
3.12 Public Satisfaction

In 1988, Alberta Education commissioned Gallup Canada, Inc. to conduct an in-home survey of residents of Alberta aged 18 and over. The objective of the study was to obtain measures of public attitudes toward both education in Alberta and how education affects students and society.

The context within which education takes place can have a marked effect on the success of the teaching/learning experience. Among those variables that are important are the instructional climate of the school itself and the opinion and support of parents and community.

Presented here are some key findings concerning the standards and goals of education, and the strengths, weaknesses, and performance of Alberta schools as measured by public opinion.

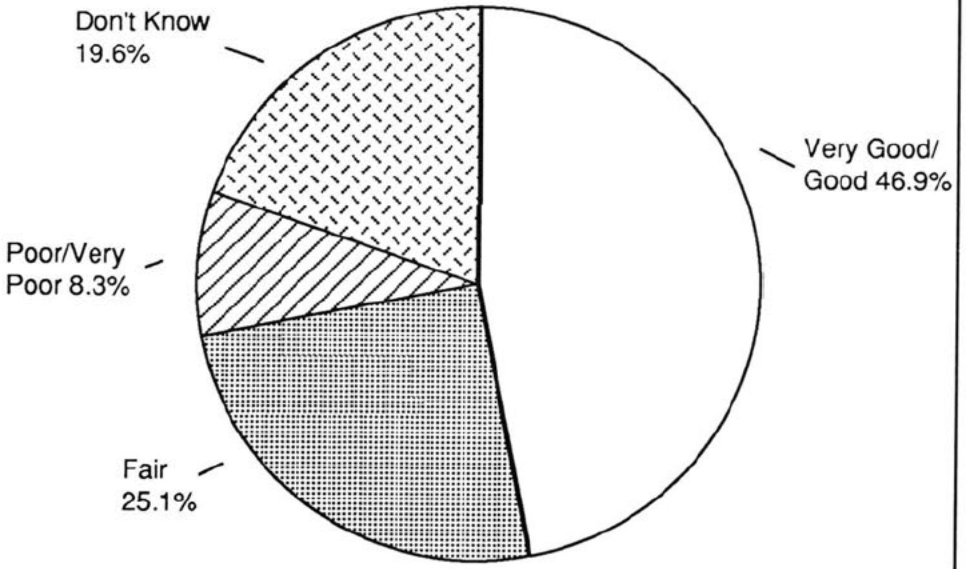
Are you satisfied with the quality of education in Alberta schools?



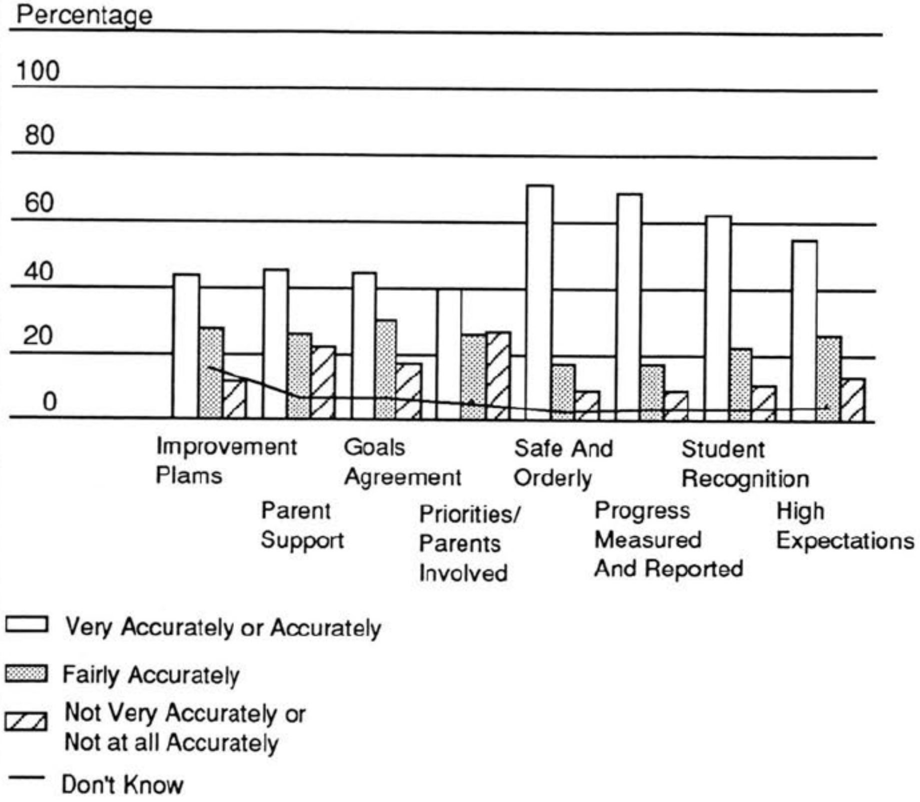
Note: Based on respondents (49%) who feel they have enough information to confidently assess the quality of education in Alberta.

Sources: Alberta Education 1988 Gallup Poll.

How would you rate the high schools in Alberta in providing a balanced program?



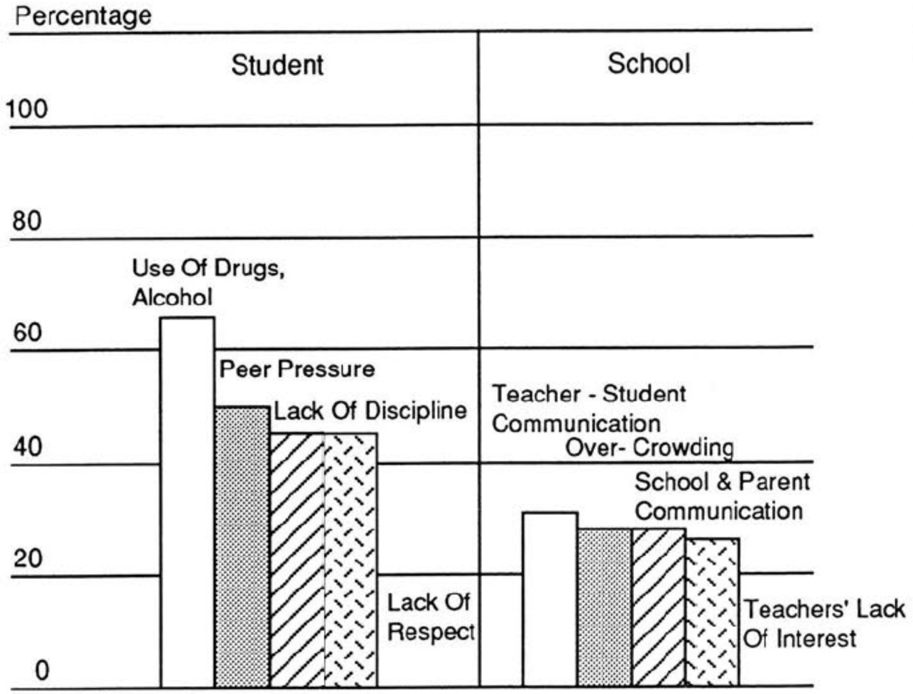
How well these characteristics of a good school described the school your oldest child attends?



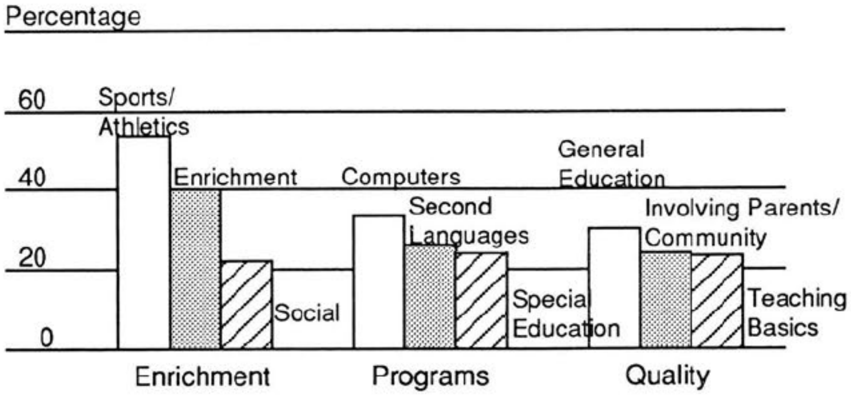
Sources: Alberta Education 1988 Gallup Poll.

3. EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES/RESULTS

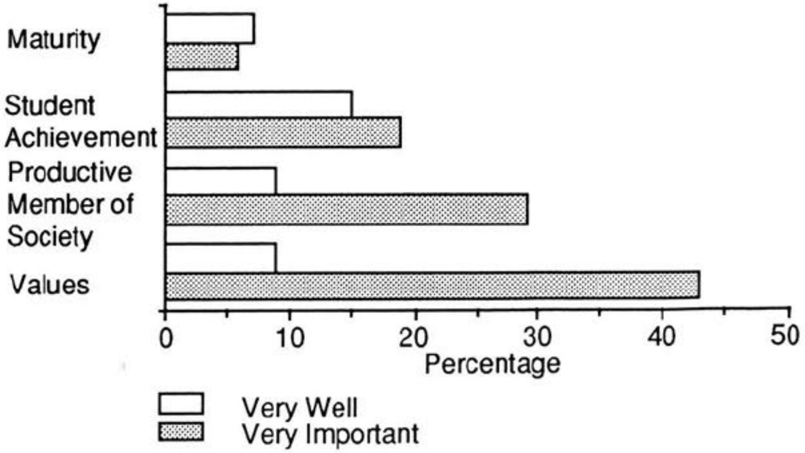
What do you think are the most important problems facing Alberta schools?



Which areas are the schools in your community doing a particularly good job?

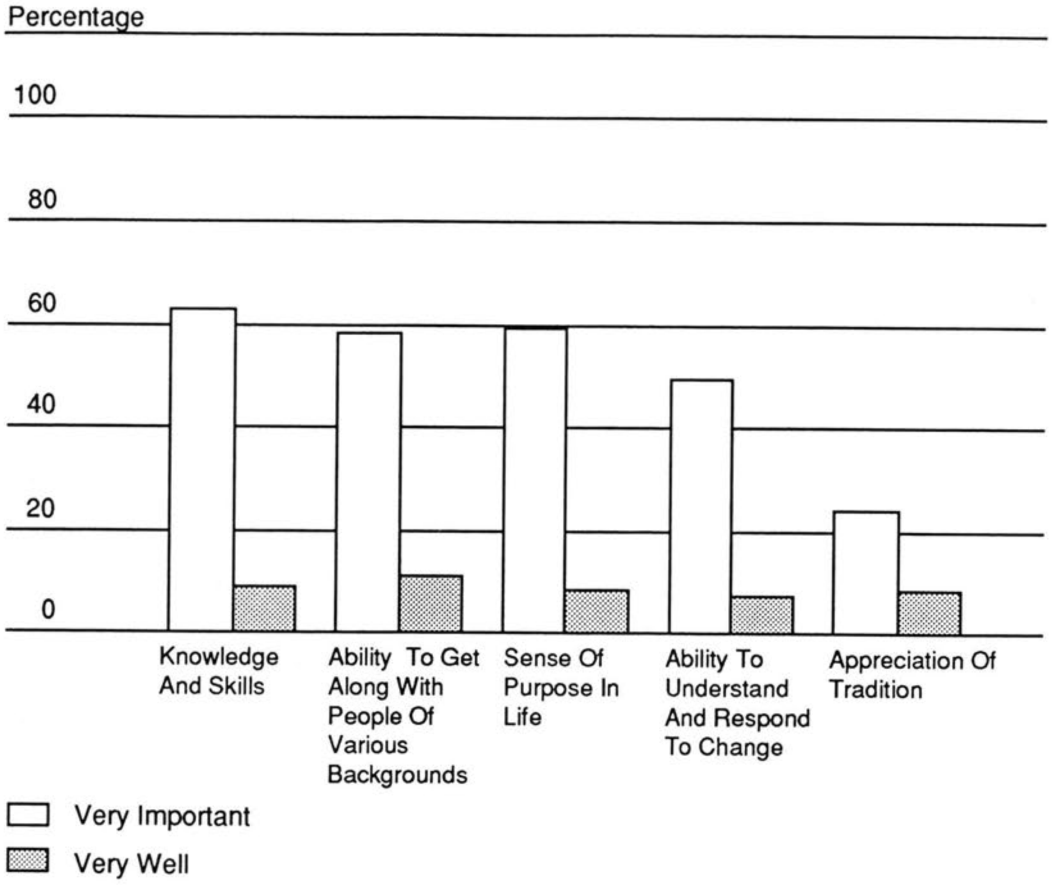


How well you think the schools in Alberta assist students to achieve these standards? How important are these standards?



Source: Alberta Education 1988 Gallup Poll.

How important are the stated purposes of education in Alberta? How well you think schools in Alberta achieve each purpose?

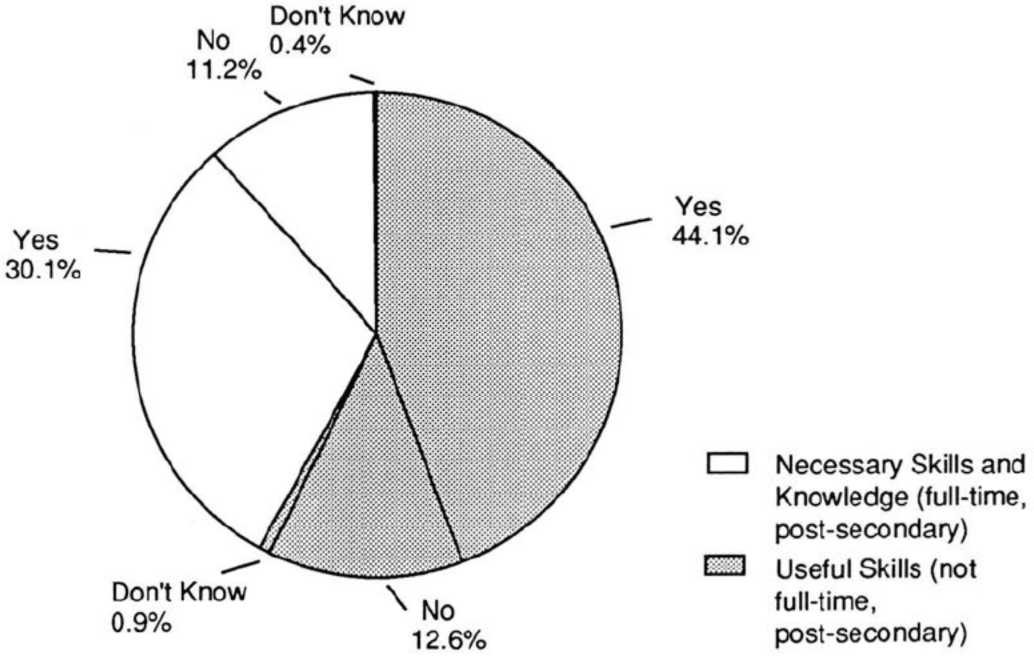


Source: Alberta Education 1988 Gallup Poll.

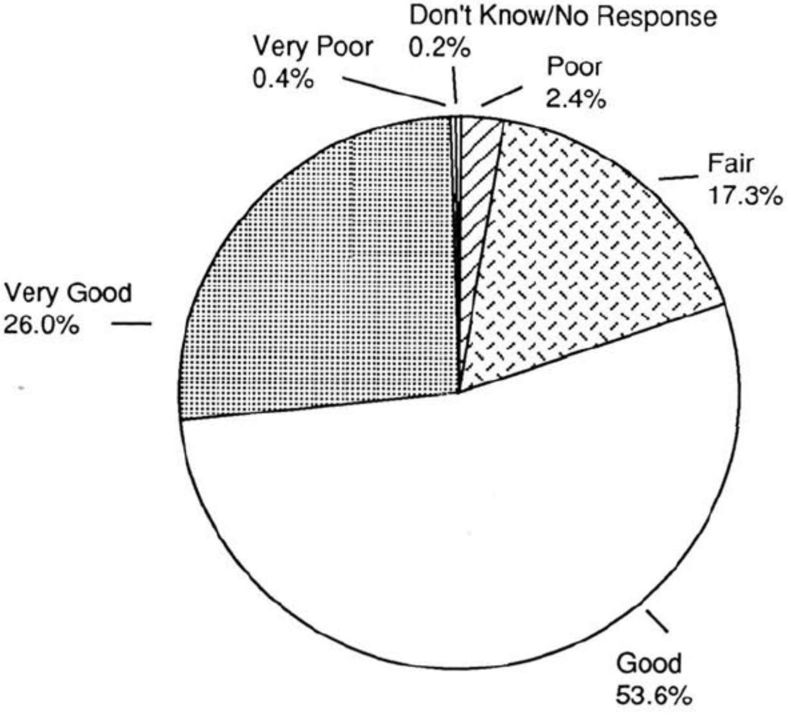
3.13 Student Satisfaction

In December 1988, Alberta Advanced Education conducted a survey of recent Alberta high school graduates, to collect information on the post-secondary educational experiences, plans and career aspirations of high school graduates. A stratified random sample of 1,250 graduates was selected from the population of 21,905 secondary students who received an Alberta high school diploma between September 1, 1987 and August 31, 1988. A total of 780 graduates responded to the survey, representing a return rate of 65.1 per cent. Presented here are some findings that reflect students satisfaction and their rating of the education received in Alberta schools.

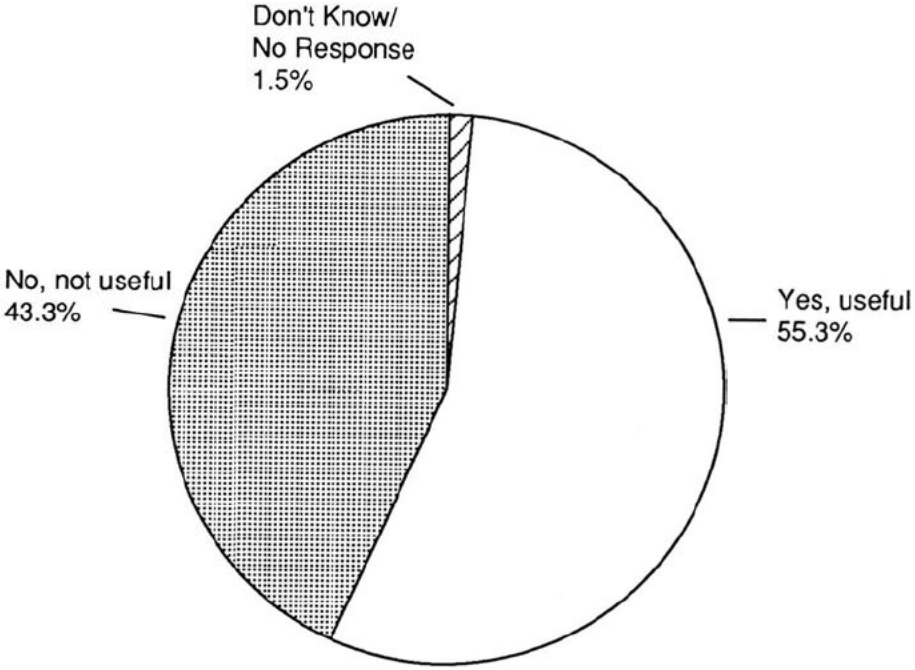
Do you feel that your high school courses provided you with useful skills or knowledge?



How would you rate the quality of education that you received in high school?



Would you say the skills and knowledge learned in high school useful in making decisions about your immediate future?



Source: Alberta Advanced Education.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Academic Year - September 1 to August 31.

Achievement Test - An examination that measures the extent to which a student has acquired certain information or mastered certain skills, usually not as a result of specific instruction.

Advanced High School Diploma - High school diploma granted to students who successfully complete specified courses and earn a minimum of 100 credits. There are more core requirements, and less opportunity to take complementary courses, than in the general high school diploma program.

Advanced With Excellence - High school diploma granted to a student who qualifies for the Advanced High School Diploma and earns a final average of 80 per cent or higher. The student may not have less than 65 per cent in any one of the four required diploma examination courses.

Alberta Education - The Ministry, or the Department of Education, of the Government of Alberta.

Calendar Year - January 1 to December 31.

Certificated Staff - Teachers, administrative (non-instructional) as well as classroom teaching (instructional) staff, who possess a valid Alberta teaching certificate.

Child - refers to a person who attends an Early Childhood Services program, whose parent or guardian is ordinarily resident in Alberta, and whose school entrance age is set by the board of the district, division or county in which the parents or guardians of the child reside, or in the School Act.

Cohort - A group of individuals that have a statistical factor in common, for example, year of birth.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - The index is used to measure the movement of prices in each province. It does not indicate price level differences between provinces.

Dollars (Constant or Real) - Current dollars inflated to 1988 value in order to see the growth (or lack of it) in the actual purchasing power of the current dollar.

Dollars (Current or Nominal) - Actual dollars spent for the year named.

Educational Attainment - The highest grade of regular school attended and completed.

Equity Grants - Introduced in Alberta in 1984 and planned to be phased in over five years. At full implementation, equity grants would bring all districts with below average fiscal capability up to 80 per cent of the provincial average supplementary requisition per pupil.

Exceptional Students - Students who require a different program or an adaptation or modification to the regular school program. Exceptional students include students with severely handicapping conditions, mildly/moderately handicapping conditions, and students who are institutional/homebound.

Fertility Rates - Based on the number of live births to the number of women of child bearing age.

Fiscal Year - April 1 to March 31.

French Immersion Program - A program intended for English speaking students where French is used as the language of instruction.

French Minority Language Education Program - A program intended for English speaking students where French is used as the language of instruction. It is intended for students who qualify according to Section 23, of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Full-time Equivalent Teachers - Includes all Grades 1 to 12 certificated staff, not just classroom teachers; excludes ECS private and private schools. Two half-time teachers are equal to one full-time equivalent.

General High School Diploma - High school diploma granted to students who successfully complete specified courses and earn a minimum of 100 credits. There is more choice in the level of difficulty of core courses, and there are fewer courses required in mathematics and science. There is also more opportunity to take complementary courses.

Gifted and Talented - Students who by virtue of outstanding abilities are capable of exceptional performance. Children capable of exceptional performance include those with demonstrated achievement and/or potential ability in one or several areas: general intellectual ability, specific academic aptitude, creative or productive thinking, visual and performing arts ability, leadership ability, and psychomotor ability.

High School Equivalency - High school diploma granted to persons 18 years of age and over, who have been out of school for at least ten consecutive months, who successfully complete specified courses and who earn a minimum of 100 credits.

Institutional/Homebound - Students of legal school age (ages 6 to 15 inclusive) who require educational services in a non-school environment such as a group home, correctional institution, hospital, or home.

Learning Disabled - Students who have chronic disorders that may be based on either an identifiable or inferred central nervous system dysfunction. These disorders may be manifested by difficulties in one or more processes such as attention and concentration, perception, coordination, memory, reasoning, organization, and planning, This results in demonstrable weaknesses in the language arts, mathematics, and/or in the student's social competence.

Medium Population Growth Scenario - It is based on Series Five of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Projections. The medium growth scenario reflects moderate net migration flows and moderate natural increase.

Medium Enrollment Scenario - Based on medium population growth scenario as defined by ABS.

Mildly/Moderately Handicapped Children - Mildly/moderately disabled child is one who is assessed as mildly or moderately mentally retarded, visually impaired, learning disabled, emotionally disabled or physically handicapped.

Natural Increase - A change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths.

Private Schools - Schools operated and administered by individuals or groups.

Public Schools - Schools operated by local education authorities according to public school acts of the province.

Pupil/Teacher Ratio - The enrollment of pupils at a given period of time, divided by the full-time equivalent number of teachers serving these pupils during the same period.

School Year - July 1 to June 30.

Secondary Schools - Schools that offer academic courses in preparation for university. They also offer vocational courses that prepare students for an occupation or post-secondary education at a community college. The term "Secondary School" is synonymous with high school. Secondary School is also junior high school (Grades 7 to 12).

Separate Schools - Religious groups that establish schools under the authority of the Departmen of Education, and that conform to departmental regulations on curriculum text books and teacher certification. As a legal corporation, separate school boards can levy taxes and receive government grants.

Special Education - Direct instructional activities or special learning experiences designed primarily for students identified as having exceptions in one or more aspects of the cognitive process, or as being under-achievers in relation to their overall abilities.

Total Fertility Rates- The sum of age-specific rates, defined as the number of births per woman of a specific age group within the chilbearing age group 15 to 49.

Vocational Education - A program of studies designed to prepare students for employment in one or more semi-skilled, skilled, or technical occupations.

Appendix 1

Early Childhood Services Enrollments, With Projections, 1973-74 to 2000-2001

School Year	Public/ Separate	Private	Totals
1973-74	10,661	5,322	15,983
1974-75	16,342	8,158	24,500
1975-76	17,957	8,953	26,910
1976-77	18,038	9,092	27,130
1977-78	18,093	9,725	27,818
1978-79	18,348	10,257	28,605
1979-80	19,697	10,601	30,298
1980-81	21,639	10,662	32,301
1981-82	23,244	10,624	33,868
1982-83	26,088	9,074	35,162
1983-84	27,700	8,579	36,279
1984-85	27,667	8,310	35,977
1985-86	29,414	8,165	37,579
1986-87	30,866	8,207	39,073
1987-88	32,090	7,865	39,955
1988-89	33,773	7,338	41,111

PROJECTIONS

School Year	Public/ Separate	Private	Totals
1989-90	--	--	41,600
1990-91	--	--	42,174
1991-92	--	--	42,613
1992-93	--	--	42,242
1993-94	--	--	41,330
1994-95	--	--	40,435
1995-96	--	--	39,557
1996-97	--	--	38,645
1997-98	--	--	37,784
1998-99	--	--	37,042
1999-2000	--	--	36,383
2000-2001	--	--	35,843

Notes:

1. Early Childhood Services enrollment projections include public, separate and private schools.
2. Projections are based on Series 5 medium growth scenario - medium fertility and medium migration assumptions.
3. Enrollments exclude Lloydminster and include School for the Deaf.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 2-1

Grades 1-12 Public and Separate School Enrollments, With Projections, 1950-51 to 2000-2001

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
1950-51	111,037	40,744	22,188	173,969
1951-52	115,655	41,813	22,223	179,691
1952-53	122,450	43,578	23,053	189,081
1953-54	130,999	46,255	24,166	201,420
1954-55	137,034	49,472	26,199	212,705
1955-56	143,062	52,815	28,072	223,949
1956-57	149,111	55,228	30,058	234,397
1957-58	156,609	57,636	32,974	247,219
1958-59	163,471	61,099	36,984	261,554
1959-60	170,175	67,403	40,342	277,920
1960-61	177,886	73,208	43,341	294,435
1961-62	184,659	76,173	46,870	307,702
1962-63	192,375	77,764	52,088	322,227
1963-64	199,128	80,023	57,501	336,652
1964-65	204,622	83,795	62,489	350,906
1965-66	209,074	88,233	64,851	362,158
1966-67	213,058	92,256	67,579	372,893
1967-68	217,437	96,066	72,469	385,972
1968-69	220,227	98,503	79,011	397,741
1969-70	226,136	102,397	85,186	413,719
1970-71	228,405	105,537	90,022	423,964
1971-72	224,350	108,625	92,493	425,468
1972-73	218,778	111,160	92,395	422,333
1973-74	212,830	112,888	94,037	419,755
1974-75	207,882	114,234	95,638	417,754
1975-76	205,550	115,521	100,714	421,785
1976-77	204,054	116,956	102,304	423,314
1977-78	203,823	114,526	103,484	421,833
1978-79	204,460	109,783	104,472	418,715
1979-80	205,258	105,682	104,655	415,595
1980-81	209,794	104,339	102,883	417,016
1981-82	213,955	105,515	100,186	419,656
1982-83	215,090	106,906	101,694	423,690
1983-84	213,189	106,781	102,794	422,764
1984-85	212,283	104,401	103,948	420,632
1985-86	214,059	102,269	104,924	421,252
1986-87	215,983	100,972	106,417	423,372
1987-88	217,571	100,700	105,629	423,900
1988-89	223,221	102,107	105,397	430,725
		PROJECTIONS		
1989-90	227,617	103,698	104,248	435,563
1990-91	232,645	104,889	104,685	442,219
1991-92	237,435	106,314	106,167	449,916
1992-93	242,102	108,421	107,870	458,393
1993-94	245,508	111,433	109,118	466,059
1994-95	247,253	114,575	110,780	472,608
1995-96	247,526	117,558	112,979	478,063
1996-97	246,399	120,054	116,121	482,574
1997-98	243,865	122,265	119,418	485,548
1998-99	240,029	124,310	122,600	486,939
1999-2000	235,735	125,813	125,405	486,953
2000-2001	231,438	126,050	128,027	485,515

Notes:
1. Enrollments for Elementary Special, Junior High Special and Senior High Special are included.
2. Enrollments exclude Lloydminster and School for the Deaf.
3. Projections are based on Series 5 medium growth scenario - medium fertility and medium migration assumptions.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 2-2
Grades 1-12 Public and Separate School Enrollments
in the Four Largest Alberta School Districts, 1977-78 to 1988-89

School Year	Calgary Public School District	Calgary Separate School District	Edmonton Public School District	Edmonton Separate School District	Total Alberta School Enrollment (Grades 12/ Public/Separate)
1977-78	81,648	21,457	64,562	28,039	421,833
1978-79	80,636	21,120	62,666	27,341	418,715
1979-80	79,940	21,418	60,889	26,800	415,595
1980-81	77,085	23,890	60,701	26,275	417,016
1981-82	78,812	23,553	60,699	26,085	419,656
1982-83	79,275	23,600	63,390	26,059	423,690
1983-84	78,590	23,446	63,582	25,395	422,764
1984-85	77,842	23,130	63,255	24,959	420,632
1985-86	78,663	23,508	63,813	24,896	421,252
1986-87	79,826	24,122	64,173	25,135	423,372
1987-88	80,133	24,629	64,176	25,415	423,900
1988-89	82,082	25,706	65,594	25,780	430,725

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 2-3

Grade 12 Enrollments (Public/Separate/Private), 1978-79 to 1988-89

Year	Public/Separate	Private	Totals
1978-79	32,124	1,058	33,182
1979-80	32,267	1,118	33,385
1980-81	32,725	1,223	33,948
1981-82	33,001	1,327	34,328
1982-83	32,964	1,520	34,484
1983-84	34,163	1,554	35,717
1984-85	35,618	1,816	37,434
1985-86	35,401	1,857	37,258
1986-87	36,489	1,837	38,326
1987-88	37,646	1,850	39,496
1988-89	37,548	1,749	39,297

Note: Includes School for the Deaf, excludes Lloydminster.
Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 2-4

Secondary School Participation Rates, Ages 14-19, (Public/Separate/ Private), 1978-79 to 1988-89

	Participation Rate (%)						
Year/Age	14	15	16	17	18	19	14-19
1978-79	100.0	95.3	84.9	53.7	10.2	1.7	56.3
1979-80	98.4	96.5	83.8	55.4	9.8	1.9	55.0
1980-81	97.2	94.4	84.7	55.4	10.4	1.8	53.8
1981-82	97.2	92.8	82.8	55.3	10.6	2.2	52.9
1982-83	99.2	94.0	85.1	56.1	13.4	3.2	54.4
1983-84	100.0	95.3	87.1	59.0	16.1	3.9	56.6
1984-85	99.8	98.9	90.0	62.9	18.1	4.7	59.6
1985-86	100.0	98.7	93.2	64.3	19.8	4.8	61.8
1986-87	100.0	98.1	92.6	66.1	21.3	5.6	62.6
1987-88	98.5	96.0	89.8	66.9	22.3	6.2	62.7
1988-89	100.0	96.5	91.1	66.3	23.6	6.5	62.6

Notes: 1. Excludes Lloydminster.
2. June 1 population - e.g. in the 1988-89 school year, population as of June 1, 1988.
Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics; Statistics Canada.

Appendix 2-5

Grades 1-12 Student Enrollment and Certificated Staff Counts by School Jurisdictions, 1988-89

No.	Divisions	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
1	Berry Creek	1010	66	57	123	12.21	12.00	13.00
2	Cardston	1020	1,562	1,534	3,096	163.66	174.98	182.98
4	Medicine Hat	1030	377	335	712	50.30	53.90	56.90
6	Taber	1040	1,178	1,084	2,262	125.95	138.50	141.50
8	Acadia	1050	298	292	590	41.73	44.71	46.71
9	Rangeland	1060	456	417	873	44.82	55.90	56.90
10	Peace River	1070	1,286	1,246	2,532	132.16	148.00	159.00
12	Yellowhead	1080	2,480	2,250	4,730	247.49	282.45	292.95
15	Rocky Mountain	1090	1,435	1,375	2,810	135.01	147.20	153.20
16	Neutral Hills	1100	273	270	543	31.57	36.50	38.50
24	Sturgeon	1110	2,235	1,990	4,225	194.34	222.56	229.06
28	Willow Creek	1120	1,346	1,264	2,610	157.37	174.49	178.49
29	Pincher Creek	1130	603	511	1,114	64.35	75.88	76.88
30	Starland	1140	241	234	475	32.72	37.30	39.20
32	Wainwright	1150	823	756	1,579	90.45	103.63	106.63
33	Provost	1160	349	347	696	47.29	53.05	54.05
37	Westlock	1170	1,094	1,003	2,097	102.11	116.99	120.99
38	Foothills	1180	2,605	2,305	4,910	231.13	269.23	281.73
41	Rocky View	1190	4,190	3,920	8,110	378.47	427.65	450.65
47	Spirit River	1210	610	543	1,153	62.80	67.70	72.70
48	High Prairie	1220	1,748	1,602	3,350	179.80	207.85	214.35
50	Fairview	1230	781	711	1,492	73.47	84.36	87.76
51	Lac La Biche	1240	1,049	970	2,019	102.23	114.10	118.60
52	Fort Vermillion	1250	1,353	1,310	2,663	148.93	162.00	167.00
54	East Smoky	1260	918	875	1,793	95.73	112.29	116.29
60	Three Hills	1270	704	683	1,387	78.90	85.55	89.05
61	Northland	1280	1,261	1,161	2,422	160.58	169.00	186.00
62	Drumheller Valley	1290	514	558	1,072	53.32	62.15	63.15
63	Crowsnest Pass	1300	643	600	1,243	61.53	75.90	76.90
64	Mount Rundle	1310	421	385	806	42.71	46.11	46.11
65	Twin Rivers	1320	1,133	1,037	2,170	104.97	120.50	120.50

No.	Counties	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
1	Grande Prairie	2010	1,746	1,624	3,370	174.15	179.79	183.79
2	Vulcan	2020	564	534	1,098	59.46	61.50	63.50
3	Ponoka	2030	1,464	1,294	2,758	134.90	152.00	159.00
4	Newell	2040	713	643	1,356	92.74	88.70	94.95
5	Warner	2050	937	827	1,764	98.19	105.80	112.55
6	Stettler	2060	459	438	897	51.48	56.40	62.40
7	Thorhild	2070	317	308	625	38.12	42.50	43.50
8	Forty Mile	2080	494	420	914	50.19	56.50	59.50
9	Beaver	2090	897	837	1,734	88.11	100.93	107.93
10	Wetaskiwin	2100	1,150	1,043	2,193	119.71	128.20	131.20
11	Barrhead	2110	1,124	1,121	2,245	117.88	133.75	140.75
12	Athabasca	2120	896	839	1,735	89.55	102.13	104.53
13	Smoky Lake	2130	395	364	759	44.00	49.65	50.65
14	Lacombe	2140	1,928	1,698	3,626	178.53	209.53	215.53
16	Wheatland	2150	1,229	1,088	2,317	130.28	141.35	148.60
17	Mountain View	2160	2,172	1,931	4,103	202.11	230.70	243.70
18	Paintearth	2170	445	447	892	53.80	61.20	61.20
19	St. Paul	2180	865	827	1,692	98.96	114.00	118.61
20	Strathcona	2190	5,812	5,181	10,993	533.18	649.38	675.88
21	Two Hills	2200	393	331	724	45.48	52.72	54.72
22	Camrose	2210	900	857	1,757	96.18	105.96	110.96
23	Red Deer	2220	2,595	2,447	5,042	225.79	271.45	276.45
24	Vermillion River	2230	1,202	1,102	2,304	129.57	144.07	147.07
25	Leduc	2240	1,760	1,662	3,422	175.53	208.95	215.95
26	Lethbridge	2250	1,282	1,226	2,508	136.55	154.82	160.52
27	Minburn	2260	735	687	1,422	82.45	93.55	97.95
28	Lac Ste. Anne	2270	1,219	1,241	2,460	115.04	134.50	137.50
29	Flagstaff	2280	893	869	1,762	100.06	111.73	116.93
30	Lamont	2290	776	754	1,530	83.65	91.19	93.94
31	Parkland	2300	4,435	4,088	8,523	436.86	509.38	528.13

Appendix 2-5

Grades 1-12 Student Enrollment and Certificated Staff Counts by School Jurisdictions, 1988-89 (Cont'd)

No.	Public Dist.	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
3	St. Albert	3010	1,757	1,761	3,518	169.30	199.72	206.22
7	Edmonton	3020	33,963	31,631	65,594	3,199.42	3,605.60	3,795.30
19	Calgary	3030	42,177	39,905	82,082	4,020.60	4,795.37	5,016.82
51	Lethbridge	3040	3,844	3,596	7,440	362.02	418.23	431.59
76	Medicine Hat	3050	3,054	2,889	5,943	292.02	342.37	353.66
102	Banff	3060	242	218	460	29.05	32.00	34.00
104	Red Deer	3070	3,903	3,669	7,572	366.21	437.60	455.43
264	Wetaskiwin	3100	1,126	1,022	2,148	105.98	123.10	128.10
647	Stirling	3110	118	142	260	16.25	17.00	17.00
297	Leduc	3115	1,328	1,311	2,639	125.23	148.85	154.35
1315	Camrose	3130	973	950	1,923	95.88	114.55	122.65
1475	Stettler	3140	607	582	1,189	67.98	77.46	81.46
1699	Exshaw	3150	81	73	154	12.04	14.50	15.00
1738	Legal	3160	192	183	375	19.59	23.47	23.47
2092	Brooks	3200	1,133	994	2,127	113.32	123.07	128.07
2228	St. Paul	3220	374	369	743	46.76	55.50	56.50
2283	Redcliff	3230	318	312	630	32.77	35.70	35.70
2736	Whitecourt	3255	535	531	1,066	50.99	55.50	56.50
2833	FortMcMurray	3260	2,218	2,118	4,336	207.07	246.81	260.81
3063	Jasper	3280	220	226	446	30.45	33.40	33.80
2357	Grande Prairie	3240	2,177	2,025	4,202	213.71	249.97	257.97
4233	Waterton Park	3320	11	6	17	2.00	2.00	2.00
4910	Grovedale	3340	52	65	117	5.61	6.42	6.42
4972	Devon	3350	503	465	968	45.88	54.75	56.75
5054	St. Isidore	3410	110	98	208	15.61	13.61	13.61
5109	Swan Hills	3430	198	191	389	23.55	26.50	26.50
5258	Grande Cache	3450	439	447	886	50.98	60.00	62.00
5460	Lakeland	3460	1,815	1,642	3,457	162.89	192.60	198.60

No.	Separate Dist.	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
1	Calgary	4010	13,169	12,537	25,706	1,154.07	1,385.84	1,498.63
7	Edmonton	4020	13,110	12,670	25,780	1,242.37	1,423.90	1,506.80
9	Lethbridge	4030	1,293	1,250	2,543	111.93	127.61	132.36
15	Wetaskiwin	4040	204	202	406	22.08	25.50	28.50
16	Vegreville	4050	220	201	421	21.90	25.10	25.10
17	Red Deer	4060	1,082	995	2,077	101.98	113.60	117.60
18	Pincher Creek	4070	227	217	444	25.92	26.80	26.80
21	Medicine Hat	4080	997	905	1,902	99.94	108.20	113.70
23	Theresetta	4090	39	29	68	4.22	4.45	4.45
25	Drumheller	4100	127	130	257	12.71	13.75	15.00
150	Lakeland	4105	747	738	1,485	86.58	97.50	102.25
26	Ft. Vermilion	4110	38	36	74	6.65	7.00	7.00
28	Grande Prairie	4130	764	793	1,557	68.60	81.74	84.74
151	Stony Plain	4135	173	170	343	17.77	19.00	19.50
30	McLennan	4140	57	69	126	9.78	11.00	11.00
31	Wainwright	4150	209	197	406	21.68	26.10	26.10
153	Edson	4155	197	162	359	18.05	19.50	19.50
32	FortMcMurray	4160	1,720	1,639	3,359	166.11	177.75	187.75
35	Fairview	4170	181	178	359	17.80	20.20	21.20
155	Hinton	4175	154	167	321	16.74	19.50	19.50
36	Spirit River	4180	33	39	72	3.92	4.00	4.00
43	North Peace	4210	498	475	973	43.76	49.85	53.85
49	Killam	4240	17	18	35	2.83	3.00	3.00
50	Assumption	4250	26	19	45	4.97	5.00	5.00
51	Sexsmith	4260	42	59	101	5.45	6.67	6.67
54	Taber	4270	221	210	431	24.64	26.12	26.12
56	High Prairie	4280	195	193	388	19.49	21.87	22.37

Appendix 2-5

Grades 1-12 Student Enrollment and Certificated Staff Counts by School Jurisdictions, 1988-89 (Cont'd)

No.	Jurisdiction	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
Separate School Districts cont'd								
60	Camrose	4320	227	214	441	22.62	24.52	25.02
65	Provost	4370	101	99	200	12.93	14.50	14.50
68	Beaverlodge	4390	30	38	68	3.65	4.00	4.00
73	Coaldale	4420	143	129	272	13.61	15.00	15.50
79	Picture Butte	4480	85	82	167	10.05	10.40	10.40
82	Bow Island	4500	75	76	151	10.60	11.45	11.45
84	Valleyview	4520	94	70	164	12.26	15.00	15.00
94	Whitecourt	4570	260	247	507	28.31	31.85	32.85
95	Ponoka	4580	90	84	174	9.50	11.50	11.50
97	Vermillion	4600	134	163	297	16.82	19.25	21.25
104	Fort Sask.	4670	394	336	730	37.43	48.00	51.00
105	Sherwood Park	4680	1,364	1,338	2,702	140.51	149.55	163.05
110	Westlock	4720	179	184	363	21.69	24.90	24.90
111	Drayton Valley	4730	206	183	389	22.87	25.00	25.00
128	Spruce Grove	4900	337	352	689	35.53	40.00	41.00
131	Rocky Mtn	4930	124	141	265	12.30	13.00	13.20
132	Leduc	4940	343	340	683	37.16	42.32	44.32
Consolidates								
8	Barons	5010	39	28	67	5.00	5.00	5.00
69	Falher	5030	151	147	298	19.67	19.80	20.80
Roman Catholic Public School District								
35	Thibault	6010	736	681	1,417	75.69	87.08	89.58

No.	Jurisdiction	Code	Male	Female	Total	FTE Class Room Teachers	FTE School Based	FTE System Staff
Protestant Separate School Districts								
5	Glen Avon	7010	234	203	437	25.42	31.00	31.00
6	St. Albert	7020	2,793	2,529	5,322	260.29	302.01	318.01
Regional School Districts								
1	St. Paul	8010	189	176	365	23.65	28.30	31.30
Department of National Defense								
4981	Ralston	3360	81	91	172	11.66	12.75	12.75
4986	Canadian Forces	3370	237	210	447	30.19	37.80	38.80
5012	Mynarski Park	3380	39	35	74	4.96	6.00	6.00
5029	Medley	3390	407	348	755	57.04	63.50	66.50

Notes: 1. Excludes Lloydminster, School for the Deaf and Private Schools.
2. Full-time Equivalent School System Staff includes Central Office and School Based Staff.

Sources: Alberta Education. *Finance and Support Services.*
Alberta Education. *Information Services.*

Appendix 3
Grades 1-12 Private School Enrollments,
1978-79 to 1988-89

School Year	No. of Schools	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Totals	Total Alberta Grades 1-12 School Enrollments (Public/Separate/ Private)
1978-79	60	2,218	1,193	2,097	5,508	424,223
1979-80	69	2,446	1,269	2,298	6,013	421,608
1980-81	77	3,036	1,539	2,429	7,004	424,020
1981-82	80	3,690	1,884	2,644	8,218	427,874
1982-83	99	4,676	2,393	3,250	10,319	434,009
1983-84	116	5,449	2,947	3,640	12,036	434,800
1984-85	111	5,723	2,902	3,867	12,492	433,124
1985-86	133	6,555	2,999	3,963	13,517	434,769
1986-87	136	6,446	2,951	3,878	13,275	436,647
1987-88	134	6,632	2,931	3,872	13,435	437,335
1988-89	134	6,848	3,047	3,535	13,430	444,155

Notes: 1. Students enrolled in special education programs are included.
2. Excludes Lloydminster and School for the Deaf.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 4
Numbers and Percentages of Alberta Students in Grades 1-12 Receiving Special Education Programs, 1988-89

EXCEPTIONALITIES	**ELEM. (1-6)**		**JR. HIGH (7-9)**		**SR. HIGH (10-12)**		**TOTAL**	
	N*	**%****	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
SEVERE HANDICAPS								
Dependent Mentally Handicapped	295	(0.15)	110	(0.12)	76	(0.08)	481	(0.13)
Severe Behaviour Disorder	427	(0.22)	180	(0.20)	61	(0.07)	668	(0.18)
Multi-Handicapped	271	(0.14)	84	(0.09)	42	(0.05)	397	(0.10)
Severe Physically Handicapped	252	(0.13)	98	(0.11)	47	(0.05)	397	(0.10)
Deaf	123	(0.06)	40	(0.04)	18	(0.02)	181	(0.05)
Blind	50	(0.03)	11	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	71	(0.02)
Subtotal	1,418	(0.72)	523	(0.58)	254	(0.27)	2,195	(0.58)
MILD/MODERATE HANDICAPS								
Trainable Mentally Handicapped	403	(0.20)	170	(0.19)	183	(0.20)	756	(0.20)
Educable Mentally Handicapped	1,882	(0.95)	945	(1.05)	606	(0.65)	3,433	(0.90)
Behaviour Disordered	419	(0.21)	301	(0.34)	63	(0.07)	783	(0.21)
Learning Disabled	10,841	(5.48)	3,484	(3.88)	740	(0.80)	15,065	(3.96)
Hearing Impaired/Hard-of-Hearing	361	(0.18)	108	(0.12)	65	(0.07)	534	(0.14)
Visually Impaired/Low Vision	83	(0.04)	37	(0.04)	20	(0.02)	140	(0.04)
Speech and Language Impaired	2,980	(1.51)	168	(0.19)	49	(0.05)	3,197	(0.84)
Subtotal	16,969	(8.58)	5,213	(5.80)	1,726	(1.86)	23,908	(6.29)
INSTITUTIONAL/HOMEBOUND								
Social Services	51	(0.03)	67	(0.07)	28	(0.03)	146	(0.04)
Solicitor General	4	(0.002)	39	(0.04)	42	(0.05)	85	(0.02)
Hospitals	6	(0.003)	1	(0.001)	56	(0.06)	63	(0.02)
Homebound	45	(0.02)	34	(0.04)	6	(0.01)	85	(0.02)
Subtotal	106	(0.05)	141	(0.16)	132	(0.14)	379	(0.10)
OTHER								
Disabled adult students	0		0		8	(0.01)	8	(0.002)
(Specify)***	337	(0.17)	304	(0.34)	206	(0.22)	847	(0.22)
Subtotal	337	(0.17)	304	(0.34)	214	(0.23)	855	(0.22)
GIFTED AND TALENTED	5,151	(2.60)	2,817	(3.14)	1,422	(1.54)	9,390	(2.47)
Subtotal							9,390	(2.47)
Total Number of Exceptional Students	23,981		8,998		3,748		36,727	
Total School Jurisdiction Enrolments	197,886		89,823		92,565		380,274	
Percentage of Exceptional Students		(12.1)		(10.0)		(4.1)		(9.7)

Notes: *Number of students. **Percentage of students. ***Includes students from resource rooms, home schooling, programs for unwed mothers, and programs for underachievers.
Source: Alberta Education: *Alberta Education Response Centre.*

Appendix 5

Alberta Correspondence School Student / Course Registrations, 1965-66 to 1988-89

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total Student Registrations	Total Course Registrations
1965-66	647	1,272	13,015	14,934	--
1966-67	798	1,463	13,807	16,068	--
1967-68	478	2,505	14,493	17,476	--
1968-69	492	1,482	15,506	17,480	--
1969-70	344	774	17,323	18,441	--
1970-71	204	665	17,388	18,257	--
1971-72	214	780	16,554	17,548	--
1972-73	185	881	16,363	17,429	--
1973-74	192	804	16,225	17,221	--
1974-75	158	957	17,358	18,473	--
1975-76	160	1,006	17,980	19,146	--
1976-77	166	997	18,475	19,638	--
1977-78	161	981	19,425	20,567	--
1978-79	141	1,073	19,161	20,375	--
1979-80	138	1,129	19,990	21,257	--
1980-81	170	1,059	22,285	23,514	--
1981-82	134	1,142	26,531	27,807	--
1982-83	188	1,310	26,858	28,356	41,908
1983-84	189	1,346	29,445	30,980	46,072
1984-85	189	1,346	29,450	30,985	51,071
1985-86	261	1,420	25,375	27,056	60,332
1986-87	335	1,568	29,429	31,332	50,186
1987-88	417	1,657	28,625	30,699	43,855
1988-89	433	1,714	28,233	30,380	45,387

Note: For school years up to and including 1985-86, figures included pre-registered and new students registrations.
Source: Alberta Education: *Alberta Correspondence School.*

Appendix 6

Enrollments in French Minority Language Education Program:
Francophone Students, 1983-84 to 1988-89

School Year	Early Childhood Services	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Totals
1983-84	76	702	209	69	1,056
1984-85	153	902	316	23	1,394
1985-86	142	933	377	77	1,529
1986-87	178	1,012	417	137	1,744
1987-88	242	1,080	435	334	2,091
1988-89	239	1,274	451	343	2,307

Appendix 7-1

Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
French Immersion Programs, 1977-78 to 1988-89

School Year	ECS	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Totals
1977-78	1,101	3,804	1,265	1,431	7,601
1978-79	1,380	5,604	1,008	650	8,642
1979-80	1,481	5,618	1,010	553	8,662
1980-81	1,963	6,966	1,496	866	11,291
1981-82	2,511	8,556	1,579	485	13,131
1982-83	2,746	10,133	2,071	555	15,505
1983-84	2,831	11,296	2,096	544	16,767
1984-85	3,263	12,344	2,568	701	18,876
1985-86	3,588	12,614	2,686	695	19,583
1986-87	3,816	13,946	3,317	1,151	22,230
1987-88	3,892	15,051	3,964	1,188	24,095
1988-89	4,322	16,009	4,495	1,212	26,038

Appendix 7-2

Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
English as a Second Language, 1984-85 to 1988-89

School Year	ESL Enrollments
1984-85	3,657
1985-86	3,681
1986-87	3,995
1987-88	4,210
1988-89	5,345

Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

Appendix 7-3

Enrollments in Second Language Programs: Bilingual Programs, 1983-84 to 1988-89

School Year	Arabic	Chinese	German	Yiddish	Ukrainian	Polish	Totals
1983-84	43	37	198	585	1,136	0	1,999
1984-85	114	153	273	563	1,523	72	2,698
1985-86	162	182	314	535	1,529	90	2,812
1986-87	208	221	333	465	1,477	96	2,800
1987-88	265	234	399	458	1,362	117	2,835
1988-89	275	261	412	509	1,268	153	2,878

Appendix 7-4

Enrollments in Second Language Courses
in Alberta Senior High Schools, 1970-71 to 1987-88

School Year	French	German	Hungarian	Latin	Ukrainian	Russian	Spanish	Italian	Polish	Cree	Hebrew	Japanese	Totals
1970-71	-	2,525	42	189	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,547
1971-72	-	3,185	19	180	804	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	4,198
1972-73	-	3,407	41	234	768	21	46	-	-	-	-	-	4,517
1973-74	-	3,326	41	188	814	9	50	4	44	-	-	-	4,476
1974-75	-	3,131	20	113	715	15	28	54	27	-	-	-	4,103
1975-76	-	3,091	26	140	758	13	21	235	28	59	-	-	4,371
1976-77	-	3,037	11	107	701	13	18	201	30	22	-	-	4,140
1977-78	-	2,820	22	127	668	14	13	165	24	36	-	-	3,889
1978-79	-	2,755	21	204	728	-	46	179	26	30	-	-	3,989
1979-80	-	2,805	12	189	655	-	75	190	-	33	-	-	3,959
1980-81	-	2,702	12	214	549	-	120	236	-	59	21	-	3,913
1981-82	-	2,442	-	214	499	-	118	232	-	74	29	-	3,608
1982-83	-	2,342	8	197	478	-	113	298	-	76	27	-	3,539
1983-84	107,465	2,432	-	163	538	-	160	302	-	74	31	-	111,165
1984-85	115,145	2,465	25	213	456	-	182	323	-	93	24	-	118,926
1985-86	124,667	2,517	28	242	344	-	155	336	-	50	16	43	128,398
1986-87	134,178	2,473	-	220	319	-	241	580	-	80	7	36	138,134
1987-88	146,726	2,504	2	179	320	-	300	318	11	30	9	25	150,424
1988-89	154,285	2,455	2	189	290	-	332	303	14	83	12	122	158,087

Sources: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

Appendix 8-1
Number of Teachers by Gender, 1978-79 to 1988-89

School Year	Male	Female	Total
1978-79	10,545	13,322	23,867
1979-80	10,523	13,550	24,073
1980-81	10,455	14,146	24,601
1981-82	10,556	14,450	25,016
1982-83	10,889	15,333	26,222
1983-84	11,000	15,668	26,668
1984-85	11,118	15,975	27,093
1985-86	11,057	16,249	27,306
1986-87	10,919	16,341	27,260
1987-88	10,753	16,383	27,136
1988-89	10,644	16,588	27,232

Notes:
1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff (Early Childhood Services to Grade 12) - administrative as well as classroom teaching staff.
2. Statistics exclude teachers in private schools.
3. 1981-82 to 1983-84: Discrepancies from original data due to recreation of files. For purposes of this document the latter statistics are used as they are calculated the same way as is done currently.
4. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-2
Number of Teachers by Position Specialty By Gender, 1988-89

Administration	**Male**	**Female**	**Totals**
Superintendent	94	5	99 (0.36%)
Assistant Superintendent	105	42	147 (0.54%)
Principal	1,138	225	1,363 (5.01%)
Principal Assistant/Assoc.Principal	821	265	1,086 (3.99%)
Department Head	361	135	496 (1.82%)
Other	266	343	609 (2.24%)
Sub-Total	2,785	1,015	3,800 (13.95%)
Teaching	**Male**	**Female**	**Totals**
Regular 1-12	6,097	11,250	17,347 (63.70%)
Special Education	393	1,379	1,772 (6.51%)
Home Economics	1	375	376 (1.38%)
Industrial Education	577	55	632 (2.32%)
ECS	7	939	946 (3.47%)
Extension	19	125	144 (0.53%)
Business	139	149	288 (1.06%)
Intern	2	4	6 (0.02%)
Itinerant	75	204	279 (1.02%)
Other	0	1	1 (0.00%)
Sub-Total	7,310	14,481	21,791 (80.02%)
Support Staff	531	1,035	1,566 (5.75%)
Unspecified	18	57	75 (0.28%)
Total	10,644	16,588	27,232

Notes:
1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff (Early Childhood Services to Grade 12), administrative as well as classroom teaching staff. Exclude private school teachers.
2. Teacher statisticns should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.
3. Support Staff include Librarian, Guidan counsellor, Psychologist, Clinican, Consultant, L.D.F. Personnel, Work Experience Coordinator, ECS Coordinator, ECS Staff Development, ECS Other.
4. Percentages may differ due to rounding.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-3

Number of Teachers by Age Group, 1974-75 to 1988-89

	AGE GROUP												
School Year	**Less than 20**	**20-25**	**26-30**	**31-35**	**36-40**	**41-45**	**46-50**	**51-55**	**56-60**	**61+**	**Unspecified**	**Total**	**Median Age**
1974-75	0	4,106	5,433	3,928	2,483	2,014	1,813	1,562	1,171	662	-	23,172	36.00
1975-76	0	3,805	5,432	4,057	2,710	1,989	1,823	1,555	1,083	563	114	23,131	36.08
1976-77	0	3,637	5,704	4,241	2,999	2,075	1,821	1,568	1,077	545	82	23,749	36.08
1977-78	0	3,322	5,672	4,475	3,223	2,163	1,901	1,566	1,013	493	48	23,876	36.19
1978-79	0	3,088	5,427	4,748	3,505	2,247	1,880	1,536	983	435	18	23,867	36.28
1979-80	0	2,995	5,167	4,846	3,834	2,447	1,860	1,561	952	402	9	24,073	36.43
1980-81	0	3,179	5,009	5,020	4,061	2,640	1,858	1,563	932	331	8	24,601	36.35
1981-82	1	2,641	4,887	5,164	4,307	2,993	1,980	1,639	976	412	16	25,016	37.03
1982-83	0	2,685	4,997	5,387	4,667	3,297	2,095	1,709	955	423	7	26,222	37.10
1983-84	0	2,143	4,997	5,349	5,109	3,697	2,248	1,765	957	399	4	26,668	37.53
1984-85	0	1,706	4,853	5,338	5,376	4,169	2,520	1,760	973	394	4	27,093	38.01
1985-86	0	1,623	4,528	5,195	5,685	4,419	2,760	1,784	963	345	4	27,306	38.31
1986-87	0	1,648	4,113	5,039	5,840	4,601	2,974	1,849	900	285	11	27,260	38.57
1987-88	1	1,583	3,688	4,771	5,899	4,936	3,198	1,920	894	242	2	27,136	38.96
1988-89	0	1,616	3,363	4,581	5,666	5,360	3,576	1,975	869	225	1	27,232	39.25

Notes: 1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff, ECS to Grade 12, administrative as well as classroom teaching staff.

2. Statistics exclude teachers in private schools. 3. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Appendix 8-4

Percentage of Teachers By Highest University Degree, Median Years of Teaching Experience By Gender, 1981-82 to 1988-89

	Master's and Doctorate			**Bachelor's**			**Total With Degrees**			**Median Years of Teaching Experience**		
School Year	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
1981-82	7.0	3.2	10.2	34.3	48.3	82.7	41.4	51.5	92.9	12.50	10.22	11.18
1982-83	6.9	3.2	10.1	33.9	49.9	83.8	40.8	53.1	93.9	13.31	10.87	11.90
1983-84	7.0	3.6	10.6	33.5	50.5	84.1	40.6	54.1	94.7	13.84	11.24	12.32
1984-85	7.1	3.9	11.0	33.3	50.7	84.1	40.4	54.6	95.0	14.22	11.44	12.59
1985-86	7.2	3.9	11.1	32.7	51.9	84.5	39.9	55.8	95.7	14.46	11.29	12.57
1986-87	7.1	4.1	11.2	32.4	52.6	85.1	39.5	56.8	96.3	14.80	11.46	12.79
1987-88	7.2	4.4	11.6	32.0	53.0	85.0	39.2	57.4	96.6	15.31	11.78	13.18
1988-89	7.3	4.5	11.8	31.4	53.7	85.2	38.7	58.3	96.9	15.60	11.88	13.33

Notes: 1. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Also, some teachers did not report level of university education.

2. Statistics include teachers in public and separate schools, and exclude teachers in private schools, Lloydminster, and School for the Deaf.

3. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Sources: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-5

Average Annual Salary of Teachers, 1980-81 to 1988-89

School Year	Average Salary Current $$	Annual % Increase	CPI	Real Average Constant 1987 $$
1980-81	24,233	---	0.667	36,331
1981-82	27,320	12.7	0.751	36,378
1982-83	32,139	17.6	0.836	38,444
1983-84	33,749	5.0	0.880	38,351
1984-85	34,084	1.0	0.902	37,787
1985-86	35,759	4.9	0.930	38,450
1986-87	37,228	4.1	0.962	38,698
1987-88	39,234	5.4	1.000	39,234
1988-89	40,353	2.8	1.027	39,292

Note: CPI - Consumer Price Index measures the movement of prices in each province. It does not indicate price level differences between provinces.

Sources: Alberta School Trustees' Association.
Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 8-6

1988-89 Educational Staff Statistics, By Jurisdiction Types

GRADE LEVELS TAUGHT	PUBLIC (*)	PRIV SCH.	ECS PR OPER'S	OTHER (**)	TOTAL
No Grades Specified	1,947	64	7	205	2,223
SPEC ED only	1,537	47	0	32	1,616
ECS only	997	43	122	9	1,171
GR 1- 6 (no ECS)	10,411	244	1	116	10,772
GR 1-6 (and ECS)	437	13	0	4	454
JR High (no ECS)	4,116	80	0	39	4,235
JR High (and ECS)	2	2	0	0	4
SR High (no ECS)	4,007	139	0	172	4,318
SR High (and ECS)	0	0	0	0	0
EL - JR (no ECS)	1,282	86	0	25	1,393
EL - JR (and ECS)	77	6	0	4	87
JR - SR High	1,992	89	0	80	2,161
EL & SR High (no ECS)	48	5	0	4	57
EL & SR High (and ECS)	2	0	0	0	2
EL-JR-SR (no ECS)	314	43	0	69	426
EL-JR-SR (and ECS)	35	1	0	1	42
Other Combinations	28	2	0	1	31
Total	27,232	864	130	766	28,992

Notes:
1. These counts include all certificated educational personnel, including central office administrative and/or support staff who may not necessarily be teaching. The GRADE LEVEL indicates the level which the person works with, whether in a teaching, administrative, or support role.
2. Substitute and relieving teachers are Not included.
3. Any Staff who work with SPECIAL EDUCATION only have been included in the 'SPEC ED only' count. i.e. they have not been categorized in a specific grade level.
4. Any who work with SPEC ED students along with other grades have been categorized on the basis of the grades they deal with, without taking the SPEC ED levels into consideration (e.g. A teacher teaching Grades 1-3 and Jr. High SPEC ED will be categorized as 'GR 1-6').
5. * PUBLIC - includes all Counties, School Divisions, Public, Separate and Regional School Districts, and DND Districts.
6. ** OTHER - includes Prov Gov't institutions (AVC's, Sch for Deaf, etc), schools in Prov. & Fed. jails, and Indian Affairs Schools.
7. PRIVATE schools include all categories.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 9-1
Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio for ECS to Grade 12, Public and Separate Schools, 1973-74 to 1988-89

School Year	FTE Pupils	FTE Teachers	Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio (PCSR)
1973-74	425,085	22,536	18.9
1974-75	425,925	22,622	18.8
1975-76	430,763	22,614	19.0
1976-77	432,333	23,180	18.7
1977-78	430,879	23,242	18.5
1978-79	427,889	23,238	18.4
1979-80	425,443	23,407	18.2
1980-81	427,835	23,878	17.9
1981-82	431,278	23,743	18.2
1982-83	436,734	25,276	17.3
1983-84	436,614	25,647	17.0
1984-85	434,465	26,030	16.7
1985-86	435,959	26,150	16.7
1986-87	438,805	26,111	16.8
1987-88	439,945	25,904	17.0
1988-89	447,611	26,018	17.2

Notes: 1. FTE pupils are calculated based on 0.5 of Early Childhood Services Enrollment and 1.0 of Grades 1-12 enrollment in public and separate schools.

2. FTE teachers include all certificated staff (classroom teachers, administrative and support staff).

3. PCSR is calculated based on all certificated staff.

4. 1981-82 to 1983-84 teacher statistics discrepancies due to recreation of files. For purposes of this document these statistics are being used as they are calculated the same way as is currently done.

5. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Sources: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

Appendix 9-2
Number of School Jurisdictions Within Specified (Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio) Ranges, 1988-89

Range	Number
8.50-9.99	2
10.00-14.99	15
15.00-19.99	68
20.00-23.78	58

Appendix 9-3

FTE Pupils, FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers, FTE Certificated Staff, Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio, and Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio by School Jurisdiction Type, 1988-89

School Jurisdiction Type	FTE Pupils	FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers	Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio	FTE Certificated Staff	Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio
Counties	78201.0	3982.50	19.64	4717.89	16.58
Public School Districts	209739.5	9883.16	21.22	12030.28	17.43
School Divisions	67795.5	3448.10	19.66	4037.73	16.79
Roman Catholic Separate School Districts	82048.5	3779.78	21.71	4612.83	17.79
Others	9827.0	513.57	19.13	619.74	15.86
Total Alberta	**447611.5**	**21607.11**	**20.71**	**26018.47**	**17.20**

Notes:
1. FTE teachers include classroom teachers only, based on actual classroom teaching time.
2. Excludes Lloydminster, School for the Deaf and private schools.
3. Excludes substitute, relieving or intern teachers and private school teachers.
4. FTE pupils are calculated based on 0.5 of Early Childhood Services enrollment and 1.0 of Grades 1-12 enrollment in public and separate schools.
5. FTE System Staff include central office as well as school based staff (classroom teachers, administrative and support staff).
6. "Others" includes Consolidates, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Regional School Districts, and Department of National Defense.
7. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 10

Alberta School Board Expenditures/Revenues (In Thousands):
1974 to 1989-90

Year	Total Expenditures	Local Contribution to SFPF	Provincial Contribution to SFPF	Other Provincial Grants	Local Supplementary Requisition (Tax on Property)	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
1974	493,767	64,025	305,601	28,709	74,041	19,242	491,618
1975	611,894	53,706	368,202	61,894	106,963	23,771	614,536
1976	690,229	57,495	411,183	58,015	130,325	28,788	685,806
1977	771,220	67,838	448,030	63,923	161,194	36,635	777,620
1978	850,127	77,070	474,030	73,230	192,076	39,324	855,731
1979	957,749	91,317	501,216	86,784	232,623	47,245	959,185
1980	1,069,481	103,682	528,018	109,020	281,351	54,670	1,076,741
1981	1,310,972	123,873	615,073	135,004	368,711	65,586	1,308,247
1982	1,596,244	146,628	717,936	175,109	472,646	79,579	1,591,898
1983	1,714,550	155,126	774,414	194,068	519,058	87,559	1,730,225
1984	1,811,575	153,150	807,921	198,582	551,620	102,669	1,813,942
1985	1,914,063	147,827	849,899	224,631	582,525	103,846	1,908,728
Stub 1986	1,989,142	141,270	893,025	242,618	620,337	102,764	2,000,014
School Year							
1986-87	2,040,339	150,320	893,280	243,853	652,043	105,392	2,044,888
1987-88	2,056,239	154,611	873,393	223,744	689,118	121,713	2,062,579
1988-89E	2,128,417	162,810	882,985	232,666	718,736	115,289	2,112,486
1989-90E	2,301,952	162,810	966,812	264,139	775,088	120,135	2,288,984

Notes: 1. Statistics exclude Department of National Defense; revenue and expenditure statistics exclude Lloydminster. The local SFPF contribution includes revenues from the City of Lloydminster. 2. SFPF: School Foundation Program Fund is funded by a local tax levy on non-residental property and from the general revenues of the province. This fund provides basic support for instruction, transportation and debt retirement. 3. The 1986 local contribution to the SFPF is matched with the 1986 stub year revenues. From then on the calendar year SFPF is match with the last 8 months of the school fiscal year (ie: 86-87 matched with 1987 local contribution to SFPF). 4. Revenues and Expenditures: Stub 1986 is a 12 month equivalent, consisting of 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1986 A.F.S. of divisions and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus the calendar 1986 A.F.S. of the remaining divisions, districts and counties. 1986-87 consists of the 1986-87 A.F.S. of divisions and districts reporting on the school fiscalyear plus 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1987 A.F.S. of divisons and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus calendar 1987 A.F.S. of counties. 1987-88 consists of 1987-88 A.F.S. of divisions and districts and the 1988 A.F.S. of counties.

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch; School Business Administration Branch* .

Appendix 11

Education Funding (%) by Source: 1974 to 1989-90

School Year	(1) Local SFPF Contibution	(2) Provincial SFPF Contribution	(3) Other Provincial Grants	(4) Supple-mentary Requisition	(5) Other Revenue	(1+2+3) Total Provincial Share	(4+5) Total Local Share
1974	13.02	62.16	5.84	15.06	3.91	81.03	18.97
1975	8.74	59.92	10.07	17.41	3.87	78.73	21.27
1976	8.38	59.96	8.46	19.00	4.20	76.80	23.20
1977	8.72	57.62	8.22	20.73	4.71	74.56	25.44
1978	9.01	55.39	8.56	22.45	4.60	72.96	27.04
1979	9.52	52.25	9.05	24.25	4.93	70.82	29.18
1980	9.63	49.04	10.13	26.13	5.08	68.79	31.21
1981	9.47	47.02	10.32	28.18	5.01	66.80	33.20
1982	9.21	45.10	11.00	29.69	5.00	65.31	34.69
1983	8.97	44.76	11.22	30.00	5.06	64.94	35.06
1984	8.44	44.54	10.95	30.41	5.66	63.93	36.07
1985	7.74	44.53	11.77	30.52	5.44	64.04	35.96
Stub 1986	7.06	44.65	12.13	31.02	5.14	63.85	36.15
School Year							
1986-87	7.35	43.68	11.93	31.89	5.15	62.96	37.04
1987-88	7.50	42.34	10.85	33.41	5.90	60.69	39.31
1988-89	7.71	41.80	11.01	34.02	5.46	60.52	39.48
1989-90	7.11	42.24	11.54	33.86	5.25	60.89	39.11

Notes: 1. Statistics exclude Department of National Defense; revenue and expenditure statistics exclude Lloydminster. The local SFPF Contribution includes revenue from the City of Lloydminster. 2. SFPF: School Foundation Program Fund is funded by a local tax levy on non-residental property and from the general revenues of the province. This fund provides basic support for instruction, transportation and debt retirement. 3. The 1986 local contribution to the SFPF is matched with the 1986 stub year revenues. From then on the calendar year SFPF is match with the last 8 months of the school fiscal year (ie: 86-87 matched with 1987 local contribution to SFPF). 4. Revenues and Expenditures: Stub 1986 is a 12 month equivalent, consisting of 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1986 A.F.S. of divisions and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus the calendar 1986 A.F.S. of the remaining divisions, districts and counties. 1986-87 consists of the 1986-87 A.F.S. of divisions and districts reporting on the school fiscal year plus 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1987 A.F.S. of divisons and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus calendar 1987 A.F.S. of counties. 1987-88 consists of 1987-88 A.F.S. of divisions and districts and the 1988 A.F.S. of counties.

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch; School Business Administration Branch*.

Appendix 12-1

Alberta Net Mill Rates, 1988

Range (Net Mill Rate)	Number
0-5	5
5-10	4
10-15	5
15-20	6
20-25	22
25-30	42
30-35	48
35-40	40
40-45	11
45-50	4

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Appendix 12-2

Adjusted Equalized Assessment Per Resident Pupil, 1988 Assessment Data

Adjusted Equalized Assessment (In Thousands)	Number
0-10	1
11-20	10
21-30	35
31-40	39
41-50	31
51-60	21
61-70	9
71-80	9
81-90	3
91-100	5
100+	25

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Appendix 13-1

Percentage Distribution of Population and Median Age, Alberta, 1956-2016

PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)

Age Group/Year	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
0-4	13.3	13.5	11.9	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.2	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7
5-19	27.0	29.1	31.9	32.2	29.6	25.4	22.8	22.4	22.7	21.9	19.9	18.1	17.4
20-34	22.8	21.2	19.7	22.1	26.0	31.3	30.0	26.0	22.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	21.9
35-44	13.2	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.2	11.6	14.0	16.7	18.2	17.1	14.4	13.1	13.4
45-54	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.1	10.1	12.3	14.8	16.3	15.3	13.0
55+	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.2	15.5	16.6	17.5	18.9	21.5	24.9	28.5
Actual Total (000's)	1123.1	1331.9	1463.2	1627.9	1838.0	2237.7	2365.8	2472.0	2614.4	2769.3	2932.3	3107.7	3275.9
Median Age	-	25.5	24.5	24.9	26.1	26.9	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics; Statistics Canada.

Appendix 13-2
Historical and Projected Fertility Rates, Birth and Death Rates, Alberta, 1956-2016

Year	Birth Rate Per 1,000	Total Fertility Rate	Death Rate Per1,000
1956	31.1	4.282	--
1961	29.2	4.267	6.7
1966	20.9	3.066	6.6
1971	18.8	2.434	6.5
1976	18.0	2.040	6.2
1981	17.8	1.936	5.8
1986	18.6	1.901	5.7
		PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)	
1991	15.6	1.849	5.7
1996	13.2	1.799	6.4
2001	12.1	1.750	6.2
2006	12.1	1.702	6.7
2011	12.0	1.655	6.2
2016	11.3	1.610	7.0

Appendix 13-3
Net Interprovincial and International Migration, Alberta, 1956-2016 (In Thousands)

Year	International	Interprovincial	Total
1956	3.3	2.0	5.3
1961	3.1	7.9	11.0
1966	1.6	-9.4	-7.8
1971	6.7	4.6	11.2
1976	10.8	27.9	38.8
1981	13.3	55.1	68.3
1986	2.8	-6.7	-3.9
	PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)		
1991	5.0	-2.5	2.5
1996	6.2	3.9	10.1
2001	6.9	8.2	15.1
2006	7.6	9.6	17.2
2011	7.3	10.8	18.1
2016	6.5	10.8	17.3

Appendix 13-4
Distribution (%) of Urban/Rural Population, Alberta, 1951-2001

Year	Urban	Rural
1951	48.0	52.0
1956	56.6	43.4
1961	63.3	36.7
1966	68.8	31.2
1971	73.5	26.5
1976	75.0	25.0
1981	77.2	22.8
1986	79.4	20.6
	PROJECTIONS	
1991	82.6	17.4
1996	84.7	15.3
2001	86.2	13.8

Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 14

Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product (at Market Prices), Alberta and Canada, 1971 - 1987

	Alberta	Canada
1971	10.7	9.2
1972	14.3	11.7
1973	25.4	17.3
1974	40.8	19.4
1975	18.3	12.8
1976	15.2	15.4
1977	13.1	10.1
1978	16.4	10.9
1979	24.4	14.3
1980	20.9	12.2
1981	16.5	14.9
1982	6.3	5.2
1983	2.7	8.4
1984	6.5	9.6
1985	7.1	7.7
1986	-10.5	5.8
1987	4.5	8.5

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 15

Number of Young Persons Charged by Age 12-17 and Gender, Alberta, 1985-86 to 1988-89

	12-17	Total
1985-86		
Total	8,185	8,247
Male	6,499	6,549
Female	1,686	1,698
1986-87		
Total	8,749	8,857
Male	7,069	7,154
Female	1,680	1,703
1987-88		
Total	8,681	8,878
Male	7,122	7,295
Female	1,559	1,583
1988-89		
Total	9,345	9,612
Male	7,602	7,831
Female	1,743	1,781

Source: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Appendix 16

Suicide Rates Per 100,000 Population: Males and Females Aged 10-14 and 15-19 Years, Alberta, 1960 to 1985

	10-14 Year Olds				**15-19 Year Olds**			
Year	**Male**		**Female**		**Male**		**Female**	
1960	-	(0.6)	-	(0.1)	8.3	(5.3)	-	(1.2)
1961	3.0	(0.8)	-	-	6.0	(3.7)	2.0	(0.9)
1962	1.4	(1.0)	1.5	(0.2)	9.4	(5.1)	-	(1.4)
1963	1.4	(1.2)	-	(0.1)	5.4	(5.3)	1.8	(2.4)
1964	1.3	(1.2)	-	(0.1)	10.2	(5.3)	-	(1.7)
1965	1.3	(1.2)	1.3	(0.3)	9.7	(5.5)	-	(1.8)
1966	3.7	(1.7)	-	(0.1)	9.2	(6.0)	-	(1.3)
1967	2.4	(0.9)	-	(0.2)	11.7	(8.5)	1.5	(1.5)
1968	3.5	(1.2)	-	(0.3)	13.8	(7.8)	1.4	(1.3)
1969	3.4	(1.0)	2.4	(0.3)	23.7	(10.4)	1.4	(1.8)
1970	2.2	(1.2)	1.1	(0.3)	23.9	(10.1)	5.3	(3.8)
1971	2.1	(1.1)	-	(0.4)	24.4	(12.7)	3.8	(3.1)
1972	-	(1.4)	-	(0.5)	23.6	(14.2)	11.1	(4.3)
1973	2.1	(1.6)	-	(0.3)	23.8	(13.6)	9.6	(4.3)
1974	2.1	(1.1)	-	(0.3)	28.7	(18.0)	9.3	(3.2)
1975	3.1	(1.6)	-	(0.3)	28.8	(15.8)	5.6	(4.2)
1976	3.1	(1.5)	1.1	(0.4)	29.3	(16.8)	9.5	(4.3)
1977	5.3	(2.0)	1.1	(0.7)	42.7	(20.2)	8.4	(4.7)
1978	6.6	(2.2)	1.1	(0.5)	28.7	(19.4)	4.0	(4.4)
1979	1.1	(1.5)	1.2	(0.7)	30.0	(20.6)	8.8	(4.9)
1980	3.4	(1.5)	2.4	(0.6)	31.8	(19.4)	9.7	(3.8)
1981	4.3	(2.5)	1.1	(1.0)	32.8	(21.2)	3.8	(3.8)
1982	5.4	(2.4)	-	(0.4)	25.8	(21.5)	3.9	(3.2)
1983	2.2	(2.1)	1.2	(0.3)	33.3	(22.7)	5.1	(3.7)
1984	5.6	(2.4)	1.8	(0.4)	26.2	(21.0)	4.3	(3.2)
1985	2.3	(1.3)	-	(0.6)	22.9	(18.4)	5.5	(3.6)

Notes: 1. A single dash (-) in a cell of the Table indicates that there were no suicides for that age group in the specified year.

2. For national comparisons, Canadian suicide rates are those in brackets.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada. *Suicide in Canada: A Report of the National Task Force on in Canada.*

Appendix 17

Substance Use by Alberta Teens, 1981, 1985, and 1989

How many teenagers drink?	**1981**	**1985**	**1989**
% of Alberta teenagers having consumed more than three drinks in their lives with at least one consumed in the last six months.	50%	47%	48%
% of teen males who are drinkers.	-	51	49
% of teen females who are drinkers.	-	44	47
% of All Alberta 12-13 year olds who drink	30	21	25
% of All Alberta 14-15 year olds who drink	56	47	47
% of All Alberta 16-17 year olds who drink	79	74	73
What do teenagers perceive as consequences of their drinking?			
% reporting drinking related problems with parents and family.	31	26	-
% reporting drinking related problems with friends.	16	18	-
% reporting drinking related problems involving police.	12	5	-
What are teenagers' other attitudes about drinking?			
% reporting drinking related problems with parents and family.	-	36	-
% of teens who feel they are mature enough to drink.	-	35	-
% of teens who agree there is nothing wrong with moderate drinking.	-	50	-
% of teens who feel that drinking makes a person more mature.	-	20	-
% of teens who feel that drinking improves a party.	-	28	-
% of teens who disagree that drinking is the best way to have a good time.	-	95	-

How many teenagers use cigarettes and other drugs?	**1981**	**1985**	**1989**
	28%	21%	19%
% of teenagers who smoke cigarettes.	17	10	7
% of 12-13 year olds who smoke cigarrettes.	28	18	20
% of 14-15 year olds who smoke cigarrettes.	39	35	31
% of 16-17 year olds who smoke cigarrettes.			
% of teens who have smoked marijuana within six	25	15	11
months prior to the survey.	27	16	13
% of marijuana smokers who are male.	23	14	11
% of marijuana smokers who are female.	9	5	4
% of 12-13 year olds who have used marijuana.	26	17	13
% of 14-15 year olds who have used marijuana.	39	24	18
% of 16-17 year olds who have used marijuana.	7	2	-
% of teenagers who *often* use marijuana.			
% of teens using hallucinogens in 6 months prior	6	4	4
to survey.			
% of teens using amphetamines in 6 months prior	4	4	2
to survey.			
% of teens using barbiturates in 6 months prior	1	1	2
to survey.	4	2	2
% of teens using cocaine in 6 months prior to	1	0	1
survey.			
% of teens using heroin in 6 months prior to survey.	**12.2 Yrs.**	**12.7 Yrs.**	
	-	60%	
When do teenagers start drinking?			
% of teens who had their first drink with parents.	-	31%	
% of teens who had their first drink with friends and no parents present.			

Source: Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC), *Teenage Alcohol and Drug Use in Alberta: Summary Report 1989.*

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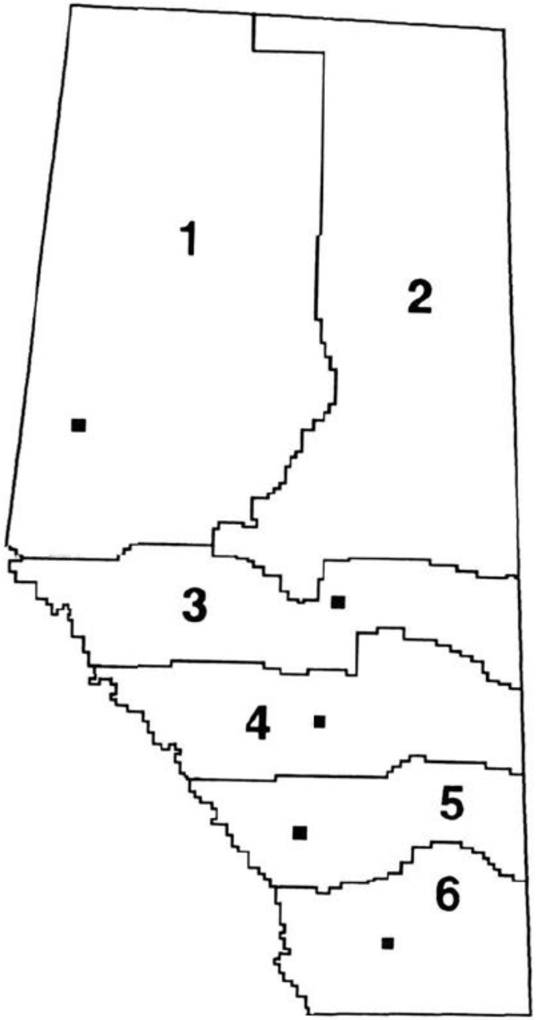
Alberta Education: Regional Offices of Education
Basic Education Statistics, 1988-89



Zone 1: Northwest Alberta (Grande Prairie)

Active School Boards: **22**
Operating Schools: **134**
ECS Students: **2,055**
Grades 1-12 Students: **27,482**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1473.57**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.34**

Zone 2: Northeast Alberta (Edmonton)

Active School Boards: **20**
Operating Schools: **111**
ECS Students: **2,523**
Grades 1-12 Students: **30,894**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1607.93**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.99**

Zone 3: Edmonton Region (Edmonton)

Active School Boards: **37**
Operating Schools: **522**
ECS Students: **14,434**
Grades 1-12 Students: **162,835**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **8095.71**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **21.00**

Zone 4: Central Alberta (Red Deer)

Active School Boards: **21**
Operating Schools: **147**
ECS Students: **1,388**
Grades 1-12 Students: **34,801**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1756.01**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **20.21**

Zone 5: Calgary Region (Calgary)

Active School Boards: **17**
Operating Schools: **395**
ECS Students: **10,675**
Grades 1-12 Students: **133,470**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **6480.84**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **21.41**

Zone 6: Lethbridge Region (Lethbridge)

Active School Boards: **26**
Operating Schools: **215**
ECS Students: **2,698**
Grades 1-12 Students: **41,243**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **2182.00**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.51**

Provincial Totals

Active School Boards: **143**
Operating Schools: **1,524**
ECS Students: **33,773**
Grades 1-12 Students: **430,725**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **21605.90**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **20.7**

Evaluation Form

1. How did you receive the Alberta Education *Facts and Figures* and *Basic Statistics* ?

☐ Sent to me by Alberta Education

☐ Asked for it. Please indicate how you heard about it:

____

☐ Picked it up. Please indicate where: ____________________

☐ Other. Please specify: ____________________

2. The major purpose of the *Facts and Figures* booklet and the *Basic Statistics* brochure is to inform Albertans about education in Alberta. In your opinion, how informative did you find each document?

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Education in Alberta: Facts and Figures (booklet)	☐	☐	☐
Education in Alberta: Basic Statistics (brochure)	☐	☐	☐

3. (a) In general, is the information provided in *Facts and Figures* useful to you, your organization or school system?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3.(b) If Yes, please indicate how the information was actually used by you or your organization.

☐ Background information for planning and decision-making

☐ Helped respond to client requests for information

☐ Raised new issues for our organization

☐ Other. Please specify: ____________________

(c) If No, please indicate what information could be deleted:

____

____

____

4. We would like to evaluate what information in the 1989 *Facts and Figures* you found most informative for your organization. How informative were the following? (Please check where appropriate.)

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Our Education System	☐	☐	☐
Demographic Indicators	☐	☐	☐
Family and Social Structure	☐	☐	☐
Alberta's Youth	☐	☐	☐
Economy and Workforce	☐	☐	☐
Early Childhood Services Enrollments	☐	☐	☐
Grades 1 to 12 Public & Separate School	☐	☐	☐
Grades 1 to 12 Private School Enrollments	☐	☐	☐
Special Education Enrollments	☐	☐	☐

Evaluation Form

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Alberta Correspondence School	☐	☐	☐
French Language Education	☐	☐	☐
Second Language Education	☐	☐	☐
School Personnel	☐	☐	☐
Teacher Age/Education/Experience/Salary	☐	☐	☐
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	☐	☐	☐
Provincial/Local Contribution to Funding	☐	☐	☐
School Board Expenditures	☐	☐	☐
School Board Expenditure per Student	☐	☐	☐
Number of Students Wrote Diploma	☐	☐	☐
1989 Grade 12 Diploma Examination	☐	☐	☐
Diploma Examination Results by Gender	☐	☐	☐
Number and Type of Diplomas Awarded	☐	☐	☐
Diplomas Awarded by School System	☐	☐	☐
Diplomas Awarded by Gender and Age	☐	☐	☐
Rutherford Scholarships	☐	☐	☐
Student Participation/Completion Rates	☐	☐	☐
Grades 3, 6, and 9 Achievement Test	☐	☐	☐
Major Activities of High School Grads	☐	☐	☐
Enrollment in Alberta Post-Secondary	☐	☐	☐
Public Satisfaction	☐	☐	☐
Student Satisfaction	☐	☐	☐

5. Please identify any additional information you think should be included in the 1990 edition of *Facts and Figures*.

____

____

6. Please indicate changes to the **content** or **format** that would improve future editions of *Facts and Figures* and *Basic Statistics*.

Content: ________________________________

Format: ________________________________

Thank you.

Please send your completed evaluation to:

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